

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,730

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy morning, sunny later. Temp. 14-22 (57-72). Tuesday, fair. LONDON: Monday, windy with some rain. Temp. 12-20 (54-68). Tuesday, similar. CHAMPEL: rain to very heavy. Temp. 12-20 (54-68). Tuesday, similar. Temp. 14-22 (57-72). NEW YORK: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 18-24 (64-75).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	12.5	Kenya	30.7
Belgium	20.8	Lebanon	27.2
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	27.9
Egypt	21.9	Morocco	29.6
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Netherlands	27.4
France	3.00 F.	Nigeria	29.4
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Norway	29.8
Greece	18 Dts	Peru	27.8
India	40 Rs	Poland	27.8
Iran	1.514.00	Portugal	27.8
Israel	400 Lira	Spain	27.8
Italy	400 Lira	Sweden	27.8
		Switzerland	27.8
		Turkey	27.8
		U.S. Military (Est.)	27.8
		Uganda	27.8

Toll Put at 95 As Clashes in Iran Continue

TEHRAN, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Troops opened fire on Muslim demonstrators for the third straight day today, killing at least one person, and nine members of parliament walked out on a speech by the country's new premier.

Radio Iran said that troops in the holy city of Qom fired into a crowd of religious Muslims, who had ignored the martial-law directive imposed Friday. The report said that one person died but gave no other details.

It was the third consecutive day of bloodshed between the troops and Muslims, who are demanding that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi end his liberalization trend and return Iran to the ways of Islam.

Carter Bid On Inflation Held Near

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — President Carter's chief economic advisers have urged him to adopt a tougher anti-inflation program calling for a 7 percent lid on wage increases and a 5.75 percent limit on price increases, with government sanctions against violators.

Mr. Carter is considered certain to approve the program, which was outlined in a memo to him last Wednesday by the Cabinet-level Economic Policy Group. A copy of the memo was obtained by the Los Angeles Times.

Although compliance with the wage and price guidelines would still be voluntary, violators would be subject to investigation by the Council on Wage and Price Stability and to a variety of government sanctions to force compliance.

In another move to strengthen the anti-inflation program, James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget and a member of the Economic Policy Group, plans to recommend to Mr. Carter that the 1980 budget deficit be held to \$30 billion, \$7.5 billion below the figure that the president had been aiming for.

Mr. McIntyre said that he is confident that Mr. Carter would agree with the recommendation. It would mean significant cuts for some of the president's programs. At the same time, it would mean an overall federal spending limit of about \$330 billion for 1980, a figure slightly below that required for federal spending to keep pace with inflation.

Freeze Favored

Mr. McIntyre also is known to favor strongly a freeze on hiring of federal employees, an action that the Economic Policy Group is expected to recommend.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Papers Detail How U.S. Broke Axis Codes

Documents Show That Japan Operated Spy Ring With Spain

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 — The only apparent overt U.S. move against the TO ring was on April 6, 1943, when its leader and the former Spanish foreign minister were arrested in a park in Madrid. Japan's minister to Madrid cabled Tokyo that the two men were arrested on U.S. orders.

"On April 6 (Serrano) Suner [the onetime Spanish foreign minister] and the chief of the TO net were arrested by two ruffians while walking in El Retiro Park and narrowly escaped with their lives," he cabled. "The lads were apprehended and confessed that the American Embassy had asked them to kill the two gentlemen. The Spanish government, for the time being, is keeping this matter strictly sub rosa, but is conducting a thorough secret investigation."

The identity of the leader of the TO ring is never revealed in the documents released to the archives. Nor are the names of the spy ring's members in the United States except to note that there were "at least six and probably eight" spies working for TO throughout the war.

All but one are identified as Spaniards. The military attaché in the Spanish Embassy in Washington is identified as a member of the ring. So are the consuls in New Orleans, New York and San Francisco, all port cities where information on the sizes and departures of ship convoys was vital to the enemy during the war.

A late arrival to the TO net was a

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



Troops stand ready against arm-waving crowds of anti-shah protesters in Tehran



Residents, defying martial law, rummage through some burned out cars and rubble in the capital.

On Some Questions

Progress Seen at Camp David

By Charles Mohr

THURMONT, Md., Sept. 10 (N.Y.T.) — The Camp David summit conference on the Middle East has made progress on some questions dividing Egypt and Israel, but substantial differences still remain on other important issues.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said yesterday.

[Today, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said, "Things are going well." But Mr. Powell added that "there is simply no basis at this point for informed speculation on

the outcome of this summit" conference and declined to predict a successful conclusion of the discussions among President Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Mr. Begin.

Mr. Powell's brief statement, which had been approved by all three parties to the conference being held at Camp David near here, was the first since the three leaders gathered Tuesday to characterize the prolonged meeting.

Mr. Powell declined to discuss or explain which particular issues blocking a peace settlement in the Middle East had yielded to agree-

ment and which were still in dispute between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin.

[The first direct comment since the closely guarded talks began was made by Mr. Begin when the three men traveled in an armored limousine from their Camp David compound to the Gettysburg Civil War battlefield about 20 miles away.

[At a stop where the three men and their aides were told of Confederate reverses, reporters were able to call out questions about how the summit talks were proceeding.

[President Carter and President Sadat merely smiled and shrugged. But Mr. Begin came up to the reporters and shook some hands.

"You can see things are going very well," Begin said, in his only comment.

For practical purposes, the work of the conference came to a virtual halt yesterday.

Because of the Jewish Sabbath, which did not end until sundown, Mr. Begin was unavailable for negotiation with the other two parties.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



SPIRIT OF WARS PAST — The main participants of the Camp David conference stop at a cannon during a visit at the Gettysburg Civil War battlefield. From left: Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, a battlefield guide and, far right, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

City Center Seized

Guerrilla Offensive Starts in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Guerrillas today seized the center of Leon, Nicaragua's second-largest city, and fought troops across the country in a broad offensive to topple the Somoza government.

"The hour of insurrection has come," the guerrillas said in a communiqué. "All the people into the streets."

Heavy fighting took place here and in several other cities. There were no reliable casualty reports but it was feared that hundreds of people had died.

Witnesses said that guerrillas controlled the Guadalupe district of Leon, a city of 80,000, and were going door-to-door asking residents for arms and ammunition.

A national guard plane dropped concussion bombs on suspected guerrilla centers and heavy fighting occurred near Leon's racetrack. The guard threw light tanks and seven trucks into the battle, including one with heavy guns mounted on top.

Coordinated Attacks

Bodies were lying in the streets and the Red Cross was trying to remove the wounded. The national guard made appeals to residents over a loudspeaker: "Don't give protection to the Sandinistas."

The government of President Anastasio Somoza said that the guerrillas, who carried out a successful raid last month on the National Palace here, launched coordinated attacks last night across the country.

The government said that its troops repelled all the attacks. But witnesses, including Alonso Abunza, publisher of the Leon newspaper, *El Centroamericano*, confirmed that the guerrillas held the city center.

Mr. Abunza said that guerrillas wearing masks could be seen behind barricades while government troops in helicopters fired from the air.

The national guard issued a communiqué today accusing the guerrillas of attacking buses last night in Managua. "The hooded assassins, carrying machine guns, rifles and revolvers, shot treacherously and deliberately against defenseless victims, killing innocent people and causing many injuries, among them women and children," it said.

'Only Guerrillas'

Sirens, gunfire and explosions reverberated in the capital during the night.

Early today, government tanks began moving into at least four

neighborhoods of Managua where fighting had cut people off from their homes. "I can't go home," a woman said walking down the street in cars. "I don't know where my children are." Groups of young people roamed through the city blocking traffic.

A police station less than 10 miles south of Managua was attacked by guerrillas and burned to the ground. The national guard set up checkpoints on southern access roads to the capital after the attack.

"If you go on this road, it will be strictly at your own risk," a guard said, told a reporter at one of the

checkpoints. "There is no guard out there—only guerrillas."

The guerrilla offensive occurred the day after it was disclosed that two Americans hired to train Nicaraguan troops in anti-guerrilla warfare and a high national guard officer had been killed in the crash of a light plane near the Costa Rican border.

The government blamed bad weather for the crash of the twin-engine Aero Commander, but local residents said that the weather was fine. A fisherman said that the plane exploded in the air and nose-dived into Lake Nicaragua.

After Airliner Incident

Rhodesia Introduces Partial Martial Law

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith today announced the introduction of "a modification of martial law" and warned of strikes against black insurgents in Zambia and Mozambique, following the shooting down of a civilian airliner by the rebels and the massacre of its survivors.

Mr. Smith placed "the major share of the blame" for last week's Air Rhodesia airliner disaster and other acts of terrorism on the United States and Britain, and warned that he would move against the local affiliates of the insurgent-backed Patriotic Front.

But his policy address, awaited by white Rhodesians calling for revenge for the slaying of 45 persons in the airliner incident, did not contain details of what he had promised would be a "new course" marked by "less talk and more action."

Keep a Cool Head

In the 28-minute speech broadcast on radio and television, Mr. Smith repeatedly said that he could not bend to the white demands for violent reaction, and must instead "keep a cool head."

He said that the introduction of martial law has been repeatedly considered, but that on examination it was decided that putting all manpower and national resources under military authority "could create as many problems, if not more, than it solved."

"And so, with typical Rhodesian

ingenuity, we have adapted to our peculiar circumstances and have now produced a plan to maximize the advantages and minimize the disadvantages," he said.

"One could term it a modification of martial law, which will enable us to streamline procedures in order to facilitate the prosecution of our war effort while at the same time leaving intact those civil authorities which are required to continue to play their part."

Massacre of 10

Referring to the retaliation demands by whites for the shooting down by Patriotic Front rebels of the Air Rhodesia airliner and the massacre of 10 of the 13 survivors, Mr. Smith said: "I understand their reaction, and their feelings, indeed I share them." But he added that he could not "afford the luxury of giving way" to his anger.

Mr. Smith charged that the Patriotic Front is being urged to intensify the war by the Soviet Union acting through Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

He said that while the British and U.S. governments know this "they have been unwilling to face up to the implications."

"It is absolutely clear that they [Britain and the United States] are responsible for the major share of the blame for the escalating terrorism in Rhodesia and the massacres such as that at the Elim Mission

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Crawford for 2 Russians

U.S. Reportedly Rejected Spy Trade

FRANKFURT, Sept. 10 (AP) — U.S. officials apparently told the Kremlin that there would be no talk about the status of two accused Soviet spies in the United States until U.S. businessman Francis Crawford was out of Russia, U.S. sources said yesterday.

"Now look for some movement. There will be some active discussion of spy trades now," sources predicted.

Mr. Crawford was convicted in a Moscow court on charges of currency manipulation and was given a five-year suspended sentence.

He arrived here from Moscow on

Friday and sat yesterday for Chicago.

Mr. Crawford, Moscow representative for the International Harvester Export Co., said here that he was trying to unwind after the flight from Moscow. He said that he plans to meet with executives of his company in Chicago during the weekend to discuss whether to appeal his conviction.

He said that he wants to appeal the ruling but that that decision will be made by his company. "I think the Soviets would look much better in the eyes of the world if

they outright decided to acquit me in an appeal," he said.

Earlier during the flight from Moscow to Frankfurt, Mr. Crawford said of his confrontation with the Russians, "I think they got a little tougher nut than they thought."

He described the 15 days he spent in Lefortovo Prison as "a good barometer of just how much endurance you really have. At one point, everyone asked me what would I do if the going got tough. I told them I can go right back to Lefortovo and I can handle it. Not because I want to, but because I know I can come out of it sane and alive."

"These people don't frighten me; that's what they tried to do," he added.

He said that the KGB expected "someone who was willing to say anything which would get them out of that mess. They sure didn't want me."

"They set you in a corner on a hard-backed chair and keep putting it to you over and over again. They pound you around a bit and shake you up, but they couldn't change my complexion completely. I was sure someone would find me."

Mr. Crawford had maintained from the time of his arrest in June that he was innocent and that the charges against him were trumped up by the Russians in retaliation for the arrest in the United States of two Soviet UN employees on espionage charges.

Relations Damaged

Sources said that the Crawford case seriously damaged U.S.-Soviet relations, but, because of his release, progress might soon be made on such key issues as arms limitation.

They indicated that it was no coincidence that U.S. negotiator Paul Warnke has gone to Moscow to resume the stalled strategic arms limitation talks. They also said that it was more than a coincidence that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

مكتبة الأمل

To Try to Win Loyalty

Rhodesia Opening Black Compounds

By David B. Ottaway

(The following dispatch was submitted to Rhodesian military censorship and parts were deleted.)

MTOKO, Rhodesia, Sept. 10 (WP) — Rhodesia's black transitional government has opened the doors of three protected villages in this relatively calm zone and freed their residents. This began a somewhat belated campaign to win the rural black population to its side.

The villages, similar to the strategic hamlets that the United States built in Vietnam to isolate villagers from the Viet Cong, have long been controversial, and the new government's three black leaders pledged last spring to abolish them as soon as possible.

More than 400,000 of Rhodesia's 6.7 million blacks have been put in 263 such villages. They are concentrated in the border areas, although some are within 40 miles of Salisbury, the capital.

In the next few weeks, 12 protected villages are to be dismantled in the Mtoke area, 90 miles northwest of Salisbury near the border with Mozambique, and 40,000 residents will be allowed to return to their homes. A few others are reportedly also being opened elsewhere along the eastern border, although no publicity has been given to this yet.

'We Were Prisoners'

Blacks about to be freed from the Mtoke area, 90 miles northwest of Salisbury near the border with Mozambique, said one bluntly, "I am happy very much, very much to go home." "The baboons were eating my crops but I couldn't protect them while I was here," said another. "Now I will sleep near my field and chase them away."

The villagers were required to

check in at the gate by 6 p.m. and sometimes several hours earlier, and to remain inside the barbed wire enclosure until 6:30 a.m., he said.

It appeared that all 2,000 of the villagers, apart from those who lived on the site in the first place, planned to return to their homes immediately. One said that they were anxious to rebuild their grass huts before the rainy season begins in November and freedom comes at the end of the year, a reference to the coming scheduled elections for a black majority government.

None of the half dozen persons interviewed seemed particularly concerned about losing the security that the village was supposed to provide from the guerrillas. "Why should we be afraid?" asked one. "They are our children."

Checkboard War

The war situation in Rhodesia seems to change from district to district, creating a checkboard of land mines possible in this or any other rural area of the country. Mtoke until recently was one of the hotter districts in Rhodesia.

"We still have terrorists in the area but they are not doing much," a man said.

Government officials will not say how many of the 263 protected villages are to be opened in the present campaign. The number, they say, is linked to the security situation.

The security situation is deteriorating. But the much-criticized transitional government is under so much pressure from the African population to show results that it has apparently decided to run the considerable risk of losing the villagers to the guerrillas, in the slim hope of gaining their loyalty by setting them free.



Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev motions yesterday to Sen. Edward Kennedy to sit for talks in the Kremlin, in which they were to discuss the strain on Soviet-U.S. relations.

Kennedy, Brezhnev Meet on Relations

MOSCOW, Sept. 10 (AP) — U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy conferred yesterday with President Leonid Brezhnev and said later that Soviet-U.S. relations are "difficult now, perhaps there can be steps on both sides to bring better understanding of respective decisions."

Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., made the remark in a Moscow television interview after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Brezhnev in the Kremlin. He was here for a World Health Organization conference.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke "very frankly" about problems which exist between the Soviet Union and the United States, Sen. Kennedy said. An aide said that the senator would not elaborate until after his return to the United States.

Before the meeting, Sen. Kennedy said that he would urge Mr. Brezhnev to improve relations with the United States. He said that unless there are improvements, there is little chance that the Senate will ratify a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation agreement that is being negotiated.

Passing Mr. Brezhnev as saying that relations between the countries "should be built on the basis of strict observance of the

principles of equality, mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

Carter Is Urged to Take Tougher Inflation Steps

(Continued from Page 1)

pected to recommend to Mr. Carter.

Labor and industry have largely ignored Mr. Carter's present anti-inflation program. The program relies entirely on voluntary efforts by unions and businesses to hold wage and price increases in 1978 to levels below average rises of the two previous years.

Average wages have been rising between 7 and 8 percent a year since 1976. Consumer prices so far this year have been rising at an annual rate of about 10 percent.

In his memo to Mr. Carter, the economic advisers wrote that, in view of the inflation outlook, "We cannot realistically expect actual rates of wages and price increases during 1979 to match the standards" they were recommending.

"Even under the best of circumstances, there will be some upward drift of the average wage increase above the standard because of prior contract agreements and noncompliance," they wrote.

"On the basis of experience during the guideline and controls era, we would optimistically estimate an average rate of wage increase one-half to 1 percentage point above a 7 percent standard," they added.

In addition to Mr. McIntyre, the Economic Policy Group includes Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Chairman Charles Schultze of the Council of Economic Advisers, and White House domestic affairs adviser Stewart Eizenstat.

Other presidential economic advisers, including Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps, sat in on Economic Policy Group sessions and concurred in the recommendation to Mr. Carter, although Mr. Marshall had wanted the wage lid at 8 percent rather than 7 percent.

Mr. Carter is expected to announce his new anti-inflation program this month.

Under the program, wage or price increases above the standard would be interpreted as a sign of particularly inflationary conditions in the markets concerned. Shortages, excessive market power, shelter from competition or some other factor might trigger such inflation.

In such cases, the government could require individual firms who do business with the government to certify compliance with the standards for wage and price increases in their total line of business.

Although some attorneys question how far the government can legally proceed on such matters, the economic advisers noted that the administration has the general authority to limit government purchases and contracts to firms that satisfy its definition of "responsive bidders."

"Responsiveness" can be defined to require compliance with wage and price standards," the advisers' memo said. "Moreover, the restrictions can also be applied [as far as the federal dollar can be traced] to subcontractors and suppliers."

Another sanction would be to halt government programs favoring an industry that exceeds wage and price standards.

price standards after the anti-inflation program was announced. For example, the administration could modify or withdraw its program designed to reduce imports of low-cost foreign steel if the U.S. steel industry exceeded the standards.

In its memo, the Economic Policy Group also mentioned these possible sanctions:

• Examine the application of various regulations that set floors under wages or prices and, where administrative discretion is available, modify such regulations.

• Request that the regulatory agencies, in their rate-setting functions, examine not only the rate of return, but also the reasonableness of cost increases, using, as a criterion, the administration's wage and price standards.

• Subject individual inflationary situations to public scrutiny by review through public hearings and reports by the Council on Wage and Price Stability (CWPS).

The council would monitor price performance by following trends in the component items of the wholesale and consumer price indexes.

"Significant departures from a path of deceleration would trigger an investigation of individual firms in the industry," the memo said. "CWPS would use its existing powers to require firms to supply information on prices, costs, and profit margins."

Los Angeles Times

ed speculation that those problems were deflecting main attention of the parties at Camp David from the problems of an Israeli-Arab peace settlement.

Persistent violence between Syrian military forces and Lebanese Christian forces have brought warnings from Israel that it may have to intervene in the affairs of its northern neighbor. In Iran, the shah's authority and continued reign have been brought into question by a wave of popular demonstrations against his rule and ensuing civil strife and violence.

On Cambodia Front

Vietnam Said Bolstering Units

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Sept. 10 — The Vietnamese military command has transferred from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers from north to south in recent weeks and is strengthening its army along the Cambodian border, according to authoritative sources.

In addition, Vietnamese units inside Cambodia have recently occupied the rubber plantation town of Krok, an important road junction about 10 miles from the frontier. The Vietnamese are slowly pushing west from Krok and meeting heavy resistance.

The occupation of Krok follows the earlier occupation of the border towns of Mimot and Snuol. It gives the Vietnamese a large enclave of Cambodian territory about 10 to 15 miles deep and paralleling the border for about 30 miles in the area northwest of Saigon.

Some military experts estimate that Vietnam has 10,000 men, drawn from three regular infantry divisions, inside Cambodia.

Making Preparations

The Vietnamese "border army" facing Cambodia now numbers 10 regular divisions, sources reported. This is two more divisions than were available when Vietnam launched its ill-fated initial invasion of Cambodia last December. The whole force now numbers about 120,000 men.

Military analysts believe the evidence indicates that the Vietnamese are making preparations for sharply increased operations against Cambodia when the present rainy season ends in about six weeks.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese are, on a relatively small scale, maintaining steady pressure in what one expert called "a meat-grinder operation."

The intensified Cambodian losses probably contribute to the surprise visit to Peking this week of Nuon Chha, deputy chairman of Cambodia's Communist Party.

About all that is really known about him is that he is one of the most influential members of the small inner circle around Premier Pol Pot. His trip to Peking, and then on to North Korea, was certainly more than the "friendship visit" announced by Peking.

His warm reception, although slightly ambiguous in some respects, clearly indicated that China is far from backing away from Cambodia as some Vietnamese-inspired press reports in Asia have suggested. He was received by Chinese party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who said, "We will unite more closely, learning from each other and supporting each other."

Essentially Intact

Although the Cambodian army is known to have suffered serious losses since June, it remains essentially intact and has shown no sign of crumbling in the field. In the semi-guerrilla fighting now going on, it frequently battles the Vietnamese to a standstill.

The unanswerable question is how much grinding down it can bear and how big a price the Vietnamese are willing to pay.

Experts note that China is continuing to furnish more than adequate military hardware to the Cambodians (as Moscow is now again sending new hardware to Vietnam).

A Western diplomat noted that many of the reports about the closed Cambodian regime have emanated from Vietnamese and Soviet diplomats who have been especially talkative lately.

"I think the Russians and the Vietnamese get a little euphoric," he said. "I don't see the Chinese wringing their hands, and they are in a better position than anyone to judge what is happening in Cambodia."

Still, Western experts agree that at some point the numerically inferior Cambodian forces could be fatally weakened unless new Chinese (or North Korean) aid makes the price too high for Vietnam.

In addition, Western experts report that the Vietnamese are correcting the mistakes they made a year ago, as well as weaknesses in the military structure that the initial invasion glaringly disclosed.

"They are handling themselves better, moving more deliberately and planning better," one source said.

The end of the rainy season will also enable the Vietnamese to again employ their air force, which has been used sparingly for the last month because of the weather.

Los Angeles Times

Vietnam Premier Invites U.S. Envoy to Reception

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Sept. 10 (NYT) — The visiting Vietnamese premier, Pham Van Dong, invited U.S. Ambassador Morton Abramowitz to a gala diplomatic reception here last night. Mr. Abramowitz came and stayed for dinner.

The extraordinary Vietnamese gesture was noted by Thai officials and the many ambassadors who attended as a striking milestone in Hanoi's mounting campaign to normalize relations with the United States. But ranking Vietnamese officials and Mr. Abramowitz took pains to pass it off as diplomatic routine.

"We do not discriminate between the diplomats when we invite them," a high Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official said, visibly enjoying his bland comment. Mr. Abramowitz, who had not expected to stay for more than the customary one drink, equally rejected the idea that the invitation was anything out of the ordinary.

The ambassador emphasized that Vietnam still had not withdrawn its long-standing insistence that the establishment of diplomatic relations depended on a U.S. commitment to large-scale economic assistance.

'No Preconditions'

However, Mr. Dong and the members of his party said that Hanoi wanted to negotiate a normalization of relations now and posed no preconditions.

Mr. Abramowitz was warmly greeted by his host when he reached him in the receiving line, but made no effort to continue the conversation. The ambassador declined to discuss the remarks he and Mr. Dong exchanged, saying that they were private.

He emphasized that he was not empowered to conduct negotiations with Vietnam. Such talks are expected to be held in New York later this month between Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and the high-ranking Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official who will head his country's delegation to the UN General Assembly.

rior Cambodian forces could be fatally weakened unless new Chinese (or North Korean) aid makes the price too high for Vietnam.

In addition, Western experts report that the Vietnamese are correcting the mistakes they made a year ago, as well as weaknesses in the military structure that the initial invasion glaringly disclosed.

"They are handling themselves better, moving more deliberately and planning better," one source said.

The end of the rainy season will also enable the Vietnamese to again employ their air force, which has been used sparingly for the last month because of the weather.

Los Angeles Times

Vietnam Premier Invites U.S. Envoy to Reception

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Sept. 10 (NYT) — The visiting Vietnamese premier, Pham Van Dong, invited U.S. Ambassador Morton Abramowitz to a gala diplomatic reception here last night. Mr. Abramowitz came and stayed for dinner.

The extraordinary Vietnamese gesture was noted by Thai officials and the many ambassadors who attended as a striking milestone in Hanoi's mounting campaign to normalize relations with the United States. But ranking Vietnamese officials and Mr. Abramowitz took pains to pass it off as diplomatic routine.

"We do not discriminate between the diplomats when we invite them," a high Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official said, visibly enjoying his bland comment. Mr. Abramowitz, who had not expected to stay for more than the customary one drink, equally rejected the idea that the invitation was anything out of the ordinary.

The ambassador emphasized that Vietnam still had not withdrawn its long-standing insistence that the establishment of diplomatic relations depended on a U.S. commitment to large-scale economic assistance.

'No Preconditions'

However, Mr. Dong and the members of his party said that Hanoi wanted to negotiate a normalization of relations now and posed no preconditions.

Mr. Abramowitz was warmly greeted by his host when he reached him in the receiving line, but made no effort to continue the conversation. The ambassador declined to discuss the remarks he and Mr. Dong exchanged, saying that they were private.

He emphasized that he was not empowered to conduct negotiations with Vietnam. Such talks are expected to be held in New York later this month between Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and the high-ranking Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official who will head his country's delegation to the UN General Assembly.

U.S. Barred Spy Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

met with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev yesterday — one day after Mr. Crawford left Moscow.

"Suddenly with this trial over, a lot of things are happening," a source said. "The Kennedy meeting may be another reason that Crawford's exit was through so rapidly."

Usually, U.S. businessmen in Moscow have to wait four to seven days for permission to leave the country, but Mr. Crawford received his exit visa one day after his three-day trial ended.

The sources said that Washington's position from the time of Mr. Crawford's arrest June 12 was that there would be no even trade of the businessman for the two Russians accused of spying. Their trial is scheduled to start Sept. 27 in New Jersey.

"The Americans weren't going along with any suggestion to trade two guilty men for an innocent one," a source said.

Hammond Winner In Alaska Primary

JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 10 (AP) — Republican Gov. Jay Hammond was certified yesterday as a 101-vote winner over former Gov. Walter Hickel in Alaska's Aug. 22 gubernatorial primary election.

Mr. Hickel, a former secretary of the Interior, was expected to petition for a recount after watching his 501-vote election-night lead evaporate during a post-election tabulation of absentee and questioned returns.

State Sen. Chancy Croft of Anchorage was declared the Democratic nominee for governor with a 272-vote victory over former state Sen. Ed Merdes of Fairbanks.

State Sen. Chancy Croft of Anchorage was declared the Democratic nominee for governor with a 272-vote victory over former state Sen. Ed Merdes of Fairbanks.

Part Martial Law Imposed in Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

and this most recent disaster near Karoi."

Thirteen whites, missionaries and their children, were killed at the Elim Mission in June. The "disaster near Karoi" in northwestern Rhodesia was a reference to the downing of the airliner.

Justice, Decency
"In the name of justice, decency, righteousness, how can the leaders of the free world continue to support a gang of Marxist terrorists who have an unending record of perpetrating the most sadistic and hor-

rifying acts of bestiality," Mr. Smith said.

The prime minister added that the question of general mobilization "will continue to be assessed" and that the current situation of martial law will remain for the time being.

"The next step is to liquidate the internal workings of those organizations associated with terrorism," he said.

Josiah Chinamano, the chief lieutenant in Rhodesia of guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo, said that this plan already had been put into operation with the arrest last night

of 20 members of Mr. Nkomo's party.

"I expect to be arrested any time tonight," Mr. Chinamano said.

U.S., Britain Appeal

LONDON, Sept. 10 (AP) — Britain and the United States appealed to Rhodesia yesterday not to retaliate for the downing of the Air Rhodesia airliner.

The appeal was made in a statement issued after a meeting between high-ranking U.S. and British officials.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke "very frankly" about problems which exist between the Soviet Union and the United States, Sen. Kennedy said. An aide said that the senator would not elaborate until after his return to the United States.

Before the meeting, Sen. Kennedy said that he would urge Mr. Brezhnev to improve relations with the United States. He said that unless there are improvements, there is little chance that the Senate will ratify a new U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation agreement that is being negotiated.

Passing Mr. Brezhnev as saying that relations between the countries "should be built on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and noninterference in each other's internal affairs."

In its memo, the Economic Policy Group also mentioned these possible sanctions:

• Examine the application of various regulations that set floors under wages or prices and, where administrative discretion is available, modify such regulations.

• Request that the regulatory agencies, in their rate-setting functions, examine not only the rate of return, but also the reasonableness of cost increases, using, as a criterion, the administration's wage and price standards.

• Subject individual inflationary situations to public scrutiny by review through public hearings and reports by the Council on Wage and Price Stability (CWPS).

The council would monitor price performance by following trends in the component items of the wholesale and consumer price indexes.

"Significant departures from a path of deceleration would trigger an investigation of individual firms in the industry," the memo said. "CWPS would use its existing powers to require firms to supply information on prices, costs, and profit margins."

Under the program, wage or price increases above the standard would be interpreted as a sign of particularly inflationary conditions in the markets concerned. Shortages, excessive market power, shelter from competition or some other factor might trigger such inflation.

In such cases, the government could require individual firms who do business with the government to certify compliance with the standards for wage and price increases in their total line of business.

Although some attorneys question how far the government can legally proceed on such matters, the economic advisers noted that the administration has the general authority to limit government purchases and contracts to firms that satisfy its definition of "responsive bidders."

WEATHER

CITY	TEMP	WIND	WIND DIR	WIND SPC	WIND DIR	WIND SPC
ALABAMA	77	fair				
AMSTERDAM	58	overcast				
ANKARA	68	no				
ATHENS	77	overcast				
BELGIUM	68	no				
BELGRADE	68	no				
BERLIN	68	no				
BRUSSELS	68	no				
BUDAPEST	68	no				
CABRILANCA	68	no				
COPENHAGEN	68	no				
COSTA DEL SOL	68	no				
DUBLIN	68	no				
EDINBURGH	68	no				
GENEVA	68	no				
GRENOBLE	68	no				
FRANKFURT	68	no				
GENEVA	68	no				
HELSINKI	68	no				
ISTANBUL	68	no				
LAS PALMAS	68	no				
LISBON	68	no				
LONDON	68	no				
LOS ANGELES	68	no				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.)

HILTON INTERNATIONAL
For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Lisbon, London, Madrid, Paris and Stockholm.

BERLIN HILTON
Just a short walk from the bustling, famous Kurfurstendamm, the Hilton is a great business as well as a great pleasure. Supremely comfortable guest rooms and prime wine and cuisine are features of this elegant hotel which is a landmark in the city of West Berlin.

BASEL HILTON
Two minutes' walk from railway station and air terminal in centre of town. A young hotel with a warm atmosphere, the Hilton offers fine restaurants, an indoor pool and some of the best conference facilities in Basel.

MAINZ HILTON
Only twenty minutes from Frankfurt Airport. The Hilton offers another world. Guest room offers spectacular views across the Rhine or the old city. Excellent meeting and conference facilities. The ideal venue to combine business with relaxation.

KENSINGTON HILTON
Kensington has a life of its own only minutes from London's West End. The hotel is a residential area near Holland Park. There is a wide choice of bars and restaurants including Japanese and old English.

مكتبة الأمل

For Computer Consultants

Report Says U.S. Agency Overpaid Aides \$300,000

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP) — The General Services Administration overpaid more than \$300,000 for the services of computer consultants whose qualifications were falsified to put them into higher pay brackets, according to a GSA draft audit report and internal investigators.

By overstating the number of years of experience and pertinent education the consultants had, some were paid as high as \$45 an hour when they actually had no relevant experience, and others were paid at \$25 an hour when they should have been paid only \$16, according to the auditors.

The consultants were employed by Computer Sciences Corp. and two of its subsidiaries. A former Computer Sciences employee had told GSA investigators that the falsification scheme was uncovered within the company and that management officials were notified, but that no move was made to inform GSA or refund any money.

Overbilled Earlier

As far back as 1976, the GSA had determined that it had been overbilled after a disenchanted Computer Sciences employee complained to the agency. However, the agency has taken no action to recover the money, saying that it would wait until the GSA's audit — apparently drafted two years ago — issued in final form. A copy of the draft report was obtained by The Washington Post.

The GSA manages all government computer purchases, both for equipment and consulting services. The agency is unable to say with complete accuracy how much money that involves; the General Accounting Office, the audit arm of Congress, has estimated the total figure at \$10 billion a year.

The GSA has been criticized by its own auditors and GAO for its performance in determining if com-

puter requests by government agencies are justified, in awarding computer contracts and in verifying that the money is properly spent.

Computer Sciences Corp. has been paid nearly \$100 million by the GSA and other government agencies since 1972 for providing consultants and services to the GSA to program and advise on the operation of a remote terminal system for 7,500 government users. A remote terminal system allows access as needed to the computer from various locations.

No Substantiation

A Computer Sciences spokesman said, "Allegations similar to those overpayments were made two years ago and were investigated by GSA at that time. Computer Sciences cooperated fully with GSA's office of audits in that 1976 investigation."

He added, "To our knowledge, based on a GSA briefing when the audit activity was concluded, the investigation found nothing to substantiate the allegations. We are aware of nothing at this time to change that conclusion."

Asked specifically if the allegations were untrue, the spokesman said that he could not go beyond the statement.

Recent newspaper reports have detailed how the GSA, which provides federal agencies with office space and supplies, has lost millions of dollars through widespread waste, theft and fraud. The losses involved the way in which GSA repairs and maintains federal buildings, leases office space, buys office equipment and furniture, issues oil credit cards and sells stockpiles of unneeded strategic materials.

The agency is the subject of Justice Department investigations into scandals that Vincent Alto, the GSA's special counsel, has called the biggest in terms of money in the history of the U.S. government.

Disputed U.S. Bills of \$541 Million

Senator Tries to Halt Naval Payments

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP) — Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., introduced a resolution to force the Navy from paying two shipbuilders a total of \$541 million in disputed back bills.

"The Navy would rather quit," he said, "than fight for its contractual rights." Sen. Proxmire said at a hearing Friday on the bills filed against the Navy by the Electric Boat and Litton shipyards.

John Paul Jones would turn over this grave.

The Navy, in hopes of settling a long-standing dispute over who owes whom how much for past work, intends to pay Electric Boat \$159 million more than the \$125 million recommended by a Navy view board and Litton \$182 million more than the recommended \$65 million.

The shipbuilders had demanded much larger increases than that, Navy Secretary Graham Claytor said, in asserting that the proposed settlement would be fair to government and the contractors.

"This is not a bonanza for the

companies," Mr. Claytor said. "They took a terrible bath" by agreeing to settle for less than they claimed the Navy owed them.

Sen. Proxmire countered, "I certainly don't have tears in my eyes for General Dynamics," noting that the stock in General Dynamics, which owns the Electric Boat Shipyard in Groton, Conn., rose steadily after the settlement figures were announced. The same thing, he said, was true of Litton, which owns a shipyard in Pascagoula, Miss.

Unless either the Senate or House passes a resolution by Sept. 19 disapproving the plan, the Navy will pay Electric Boat and Litton the extra \$541 million under a streamlined legislative procedure called S-804.

Sen. Proxmire said that he is faced with "an odds against, but by no means hopeless" situation in his attempt to get the Senate to pass his disapproval resolution. The outlook is equally dim in the House.

Precedent Seen

The senator warned that going through with the expedited payments would impel other shipyards to demand the same kind of special



DIPLOMATIC LINE — Cuban President Fidel Castro shakes hands with Lyle Lane, chief of the U.S. interest section, as he and Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez (left) greet diplomats.

Castro Greet Spanish Premier Warmly in Cuba

HAVANA, Sept. 10 (AP) —

Adolfo Suarez, the first Spanish premier to visit Cuba, arrived here yesterday and was received with a 21-gun salute and a warm embrace by President Fidel Castro.

Diplomatic observers, however, described the reception here as formal and less elaborate than that accorded to leaders of Socialist and Third World countries.

Spain has had diplomatic rela-

tions with Cuba since the 1959 revolution that brought Mr. Castro to power. In 1974, Spain gave Cuba a \$150-million credit, and talks during the premier's visit were expected to center on further credit.

As Mankind Crowds Animals

Evolution Is Seen Halting in Tropics

By Susan Blakeslee

LA JOLLA, Calif., Sept. 10 — Five hundred million years of evolution are coming to a halt within this generation, a population biologist said at a meeting of conservationists in La Jolla.

Warning that humanity is in the midst of a "biological holocaust without precedent," Michael Soule, a biology professor at the University of California at San Diego, said Friday that the evolution of vertebrates in the tropics will cease by 2000.

This does not necessarily mean that all of the animals will become

extinct, Mr. Soule explained, although extinction is inevitable for many species. Rather, tropical mammals and birds will simply stop evolving.

Mr. Soule spoke at the First International Congress of Research in Conservation Biology.

His theme was reiterated by many other experts in talks describing the state of wildlife on the planet.

Tropical forests are being cut down at unprecedented rates. Animal populations are diminishing from disease, predation and starvation as never before; as many as a million species will become extinct in the tropics alone, which is somewhere between 10 percent and 20 percent of all the species on Earth.

Mankind the Cause

The cause of the problem, according to all of the biologists at the meeting, is mankind itself. Rapidly expanding human populations are pushing the animals into smaller and smaller areas; there is simply not enough physical space for the natural processes of evolution to occur.

The crowding of species onto isolated preserves will not allow for speciation, a critical evolutionary process, to continue, Mr. Soule said.

Speciation is a process by which two or more groups of animals within the same species become separated from one another for long periods of time. Natural barriers such as mountains or streams often are enough to isolate groups. With time, genetic differences appear.

It is through speciation that the most important evolutionary changes have always occurred; other evolutionary changes, called adaptations, are often to a creature's advantage, but speciation is the driving mechanism behind evolutionary change, Mr. Soule said.

Crammed Species

Because most of the wild animals in the tropics have been crammed into a few small areas, speciation will stop, according to many biologists. Novelty in nature will be wiped out.

There is but one stopgap solution — the creation of as many animal preserves as possible. But animals kept in isolated or crowded sanctuaries are more susceptible to disease, disasters and accelerated rates of extinction, especially when populations are small.

Speculations are, for example, that half of the species present today in Kenya's largest game preserve will be gone in 50 to 200 years. The large predators will go first. It is well known, Mr. Soule said, that birds and mammals have higher extinction rates than other animals because they are warm-blooded and need more territory in which to acquire enough food to meet their relatively high energy needs.

Inbreeding Dangers

Inbreeding of captive animals is dangerous, Mr. Soule said, since it results in a loss of genetic variability. With continued inbreeding of a

N.Y.C. Gets a U.S. Expert On Legionnaire's Disease

By Harold M. Schmeck

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (NYT) — The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is sending its chief expert on infectious diseases to New York City to study the recently discovered cases of Legionnaire's disease there.

The decision to send Dr. William Forgy, Director of the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, to New York during the weekend "to conduct a personal review of the entire situation" was announced yesterday by Joseph Califano, Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare.

Mr. Califano said that five known cases of Legionnaire's disease and four strongly suspected cases have been discovered in New York in the last week. He said that 69 additional cases of pneumonia are being investigated in Manhattan's garment district where the infections appear to be concentrated.

Antibody studies of workers in the district, Mr. Califano said, show that about half of the several dozen tested have been exposed to the bacteria that cause this type of pneumonia. This may indicate that the disease has been in the area in previous years, Mr. Califano said, although such cases were not recognized in the past.

Legionnaire's disease is so named because of a mysterious out-

break of pneumonia during the summer of 1976 among persons who had been in or near the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia during an American Legion convention there. In that outbreak 181 persons became ill and 29 died.

After six months of intense study, scientists of the Center for Disease Control discovered the cause of the pneumonia — a type of bacteria never before identified. The germ has since been linked to other mysterious outbreaks of pneumonia, and Legionnaire's disease has become identified as one of the important causes of atypical pneumonia throughout the world.

In his statement, Mr. Califano said doctors and public health experts are in a much better position than ever before to deal with Legionnaire's disease. The bacteria can be identified, the cases diagnosed and "the vast majority of patients" cured by the antibiotic erythromycin, he said.

The secretary said that New York City will be provided with all the scientific resources needed to cope with the situation.

Sporadic cases of Legionnaire's disease have been reported from various parts of the United States this summer, but Mr. Califano singled out the outbreak in New York City as an occasioning special interest.

ilias LALAOUNIS



SYMBOLS IN GOLD 22 & 18 C

PARIS
RUE ST. HONORE (PLACE VENDOME)
GENEVA 21 BON GENVE
ZURICH 41 GARE D'OR
ATHENS 5 PANEPISTIMOU AVENUE
TRESSEN 4 STADIUM STREET
HOTELS GRANDE BRETAGNE
& ATHENS HILTON
GREEK ISLANDS
MYKONOS, CORFU, RHODES

Goodbye Europe. Hello Bogotá, Lima, Quito!

Avianca has 4 convenient flights a week from Europe to the Caribbean and South America — from London, Frankfurt and Zurich — via Madrid or Paris/Madrid with prompt connections to all of Latin America.

Consult your Travel Agent, or call
Avianca Barcelona 3171648 • Brussels 5174223 • Frankfurt 23021 • London 408 1897 • Madrid 245552 • Miami 802440 • Paris 266344 • Rome 40230 • Stockholm 108 106 • Vienna 341316 • Zurich 211291

Avianca
The Columbian International Airline
The First Airline of the Americas.

N.Y. Pressmen Ask Help From a Veteran Mediator

By Jonathan Friendly

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 (NYT) — New York City's newspaper unions have asked Theodore Kheel, the labor mediator, to help end the deadlock in the four-day strike against The New York Times.

The talks between the publishers and the pressmen, which broke off week ago with both sides trading charges, are expected to resume this week, possibly tomorrow, when Mr. Kheel is due back from out-of-town trip. There were suggestions from both sides that the progress had been made in informal contacts during the hiatus in talks.

Mr. Kheel, who played a role in settlement of the 114-day strike 1962-1963 and subsequent walk-

outs. The unions said they expected him to take the job unless there is strong objection from the publishers or the U.S. mediator.

Mediator's Welcome

The mediator, Kenneth Moffett, deputy director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said he would welcome Mr. Kheel as an observer who could suggest ways to reconcile the publishers' demands for a reduction in the pressrooms' crews with the unions' insistence on retaining the job guarantees that they have worked out in negotiations over the years.

Formally, Mr. Kheel will be an adviser to the Allied Printing Trades Council, an umbrella organization of the 10 newspaper unions. Many New Yorkers had been surprised that Mr. Kheel, with his long experience in newspaper-labor bargaining, had not been brought into the talks before the strike started. But union and some management sources said that the publishers in general, and the News in particular, thought earlier contracts he had helped arrange had been too generous to the unions. And recently he upset the publishers when he asserted they had timed the strike for the summer when circulation and advertising revenues are at their lowest point.

In another development, many of the staff members of the New York Daily Metro, one of the four tabloids started since the Aug. 9 walkout, returned to work, apparently satisfied with assurances that Rupert Murdoch, the publisher of the Post, would not be able to buy and operate the Metro after the strike ends. More than half the editorial staff, most of whom are Times staff members, had walked out Wednesday after disclosures that the publisher, Frederick L. Murdoch, had borrowed several hundred thousand dollars from Mr. Murdoch and had given Mr. Murdoch an option to buy the paper.

Illinois Allows Medicinal Use of Marijuana

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 (AP) — Illinois' measure "a step forward in the practice of medicine," James Thompson yesterday used a bill permitting the use of marijuana for cancer patients and times of uncontrollable glaucoma.

New Mexico has a similar law. The bill, passed by overwhelming margins in both houses of the legislature, could affect as many as 100 residents of Illinois who suffer from glaucoma and thousands who are undergoing chemotherapy treatments for cancer. It is effective Jan. 1.

Government can respond effectively to the needs of the people in a compassionate way, and can and when the subject is a touchy delicate one," Gov. Thompson said at a news conference. "This is step forward in the practice of medicine in Illinois."

Flaine-french-alps the international resort

44 MILES FROM GENEVA
APARTMENTS ARE FOR SALE IN
DE LUXE CONDOMINIUMS

Designed by world famous architect Marcel Breuer. Flaine offers 100 miles of ski runs, cross country skiing, skating rink, heated swimming pool, sauna, 26 tennis courts in summer time, riding...

For entertainment, concerts, art exhibitions, cinema, night-clubs, bridge tournaments...

Apartments of 1, 2 and 3 main rooms are available at Flaine-Forêt. "American" kitchens including dishwasher, refrigerator. First quality materials have been used. Prices range from 165 000 F to 550 000 F.

For a rock sound investment call: Flaine real estate 23, rue Cambon 75001 Paris - Tél.: 261.55.17.

"I smoke for only one reason, taste. That's why I smoke Winston."

Two famous R.J. Reynolds products.

News Analysis

Carter's About-Face on Gas Bill

By Robert G. Kaiser
and J. P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (WP) — The natural gas legislation that President Carter has transformed into the life-death centerpiece of his beleaguered energy program is a far cry from the gas program he first proposed last year.

Indeed, this legislation is much closer to what the president once denounced as war profiteering than it is to the administration's original gas plan.

Instead of maintaining price control of gas as originally proposed, the new legislation provides for the complete deregulation of new gas by 1985.

In addition, it lacks some provisions that Mr. Carter had proposed to tilt the anticipated price increases so that more would be borne by industry, less by homeowners.

These two changes in the bill would have two results.

First, prices paid by homeowners would rise more than under Mr. Carter's original plan, while those paid by industry would rise less.

Second — partly because industry would not face such large price increases — overall U.S. consumption of gas would not be curtailed as Mr. Carter first intended.

To Increase Production

Instead of conserving gas, in fact, the bill is presented as a way of increasing production of natural gas to substitute for imported oil.

The original Carter plan would have eliminated the current two-tier market, in which the price of gas is limited when it is sold across state lines and unlimited when it is sold within the state where it is produced.

When demand is high, this system encourages producers to sell gas intrastate, creating shortages like the crippling ones of 1976-77 in nonproducing states.

The compromise now before Congress will not guarantee that such shortages cannot recur, according to Energy Secretary James Schlesinger Jr., although it makes it less likely.

To help explain many of these changes, the administration is offering new rationales for its policies and providing new statistics — some of which have been changed repeatedly — to support its argument.

Last November, Mr. Carter's press secretary said, "No bill would be better than a bad bill." Today, administration officials say the compromise measure is not a good bill, but the best obtainable, and that passage of some bill — this one — is crucial to the U.S. image abroad and to the future of the dollar.

When Mr. Carter declared "the moral equivalent of war" in April, 1977, he unveiled a plan to reduce U.S. oil consumption, and thus oil imports, in two main ways. The first was to increase prices by a new tax on domestically produced crude oil. The second was a series of devices to encourage industry to switch from gas and oil to coal.

Today, the crude-oil tax is regarded as dead in the Capitol, and the coal conversion measures have been weakened. Now a major projected savings that the administration is predicting would come from the new gas legislation. (In April 1977, the administration predicted that its original gas program would not save any imported oil at all).

For months, Mr. Carter called

the crude-oil tax the central element of his energy program. Now he says that the savings would be 1.4 million barrels a day.

Gas industry spokesmen say both figures are guesses that cannot be confirmed. Such predictions depend on elaborate assumptions about the growth of the economy, inflation, industrial use of energy and other variables, none of which can really be predicted, they say.

Mr. Schlesinger last year repeatedly told Congress that raising the gas price above \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet would be useless, since that price would induce the maximum possible production out of gas producers.

When Mr. Carter assailed the oil and gas companies last fall for "potential wartime profiteering," he said, "If we tripled the price of oil and natural gas, there could be no substantial increase in the rate of exploration" for new supplies.

By last month, however, Mr. Schlesinger was arguing that the compromise bill — which will put prices well above \$1.75 — would result in higher drilling rates "putting more gas in the interstate market." His reassessment stems from an alteration of the Energy Department's assumptions about future gas production that was made earlier this year after the gas bill became deadlocked in the House-Senate conference.

The Energy Department's quasi-independent Energy Information Administration has altered its projections about gas prices to make the new compromise appear more favorable to consumers.

Last July, the EIA said that the price of residential gas — 33.31 per thousand cubic feet — 34 cents higher than the price would have been under total deregulation of new gas.

This figure alarmed Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., an architect of the compromise, and he prodded EIA to recalculate its figures, using new assumptions. A subsequent evaluation concluded that the compromise bill would establish a price for residential gas 31 cents lower than total deregulation.

As the content of the gas bill has been altered by House and Senate action, and then the secret deliberations of a long-deadlocked conference committee, the statistics used to justify or explain the measure's provisions have shifted, too. These changes have been a major source of the controversy on the legislation.

Soon after publication of the compromise gas bill at the end of July, the administration circulated papers on Capitol Hill saying that the bill would save 1 million barrels of oil a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after

the compromise was passed, the administration said that the bill would save 1.4 million barrels a day by 1985. Soon after



BEIRUT GUNNER — A boy said to be a member of the Christian militia wields a Soviet AK-47 assault rifle in Beirut.

Christians Shelled Again In Eastern Beirut; 8 Die

BEIRUT, Sept. 10 (Reuters) — The Christian eastern districts of Beirut were shelled again today after a brief lull in the fighting between Syrian troops and rightist militias.

Residents in the rightist stronghold of Ashrafieh reported at least eight persons have been killed and 160 wounded in two days.

Heavy bombardment of Ashrafieh and Christian eastern suburbs of Beirut could be heard from the Moslem western part of the capital.

The renewed fighting today occurred earlier than the usual daily pattern.

The southeastern district of Hadath was the target last night of fierce bombardment and according to the rightist Phalangist radio the Syrians fired about 2,000 shells into the district within 12 hours.

At midday today, two Israeli planes flew over Beirut at high altitude and broke the sound barrier before flying back to Israel, an official announcement said.

Columns of smoke rose in the Ashrafieh district, but there were no immediate reports of the extent of damage or casualties in the new shelling.

Sniper fire earlier today kept the rubble-strewn streets of the capital empty.

The rightists have linked the recent bombardment and move the Arabs toward self-sufficiency in some types of weapons.

Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed, deputy commander of the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates, said last winter that development of an Arab arms industry had become "a vital necessity for the peoples of the Arab nations to promote their own forces and break the weapons monopoly" of the advanced countries.

To Treat Emotional Stress

U.S. Provides Psychiatry For Its Diplomats Abroad

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The wife of a U.S. diplomat working in Africa, bored because she has too many servants and not enough to do, turns increasingly to alcohol, damaging her marriage and her children's emotional stability.

A foreign-service officer who has served in two hot, undeveloped countries arrives in another to take up his third foreign assignment and suddenly finds it all too much. He breaks down with what is said to be acute culture shock, and has to be evacuated back to Washington in the first week.

These are some of the many psychological problems of U.S. diplomats living overseas. They are not new, but the State Department is showing a new awareness of them.

"They really care back in Washington," said Dr. Elmore Rignamer, a State Department psychiatrist who travels around South Asia from his base in Kabul, Afghanistan, listening to the problems of U.S. residents. "There's a great new official effort to understand the emotional needs of American diplomats abroad and their families, and that's very exciting."

According to Theodore Eliot Jr., the former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, who was instrumental

in getting a psychiatrist posted there, "It took the foreign service a long time to recognize this. The attitude used to be 'Just salute and go overseas no matter what the problems are,' but that's not tenable today."

Dr. Rignamer, a 37-year-old native of New Orleans with a quiet manner and intense eyes, is the only State Department psychiatrist stationed overseas so far; but he speaks hopefully of a plan to base other such men in four other regions where foreign-service families encounter emotional difficulties — South America, Eastern Europe, Africa and the Far East.

"It isn't that foreign-service people have more psychiatric problems than the general American population," Dr. Rignamer said in an interview during one of his periodic stops in New Delhi.

Low-Grade Depression

"It isn't even that living in hard places necessarily brings on the problems. The main trouble is, unlike being at home, once you've got a problem in a place like this, it often seems that there's no place to go with it, no escape."

In this five-day visit to New Delhi, the doctor attended a public meeting in which he described various symptoms of low-grade depression, which he called a common ailment among Americans in hard-ship posts.

"You're feeling rotten about this or that, so you blame it on that culture out there," he told his audience of 50 Americans, several of whom nodded in agreement. "But the culture has been there 3,500

years, so you're not going to change it in the two or three years you're here."

As in his other stops, Dr. Rignamer also offers personal psychotherapy, meeting his patients in a cool and quiet, green-carpeted room of the U.S. Embassy building or, if they prefer, in some more private place, such as their homes. Because American diplomats are very conscious of their careers and their personnel files, the doctor keeps no records on them, except for a few personal notes. He encourages patients to seek him out anywhere they want, including his hotel room, to insure confidentiality.

Alcohol and Marriage

Alcohol and marital difficulties are two of the more common problems he finds. He said he also spends a good bit of time working with American children, "most of whom don't want to be abroad at all, and almost all of whom would rather be at McDonald's than at the Taj Mahal."

Here is how Dr. Rignamer details a typical case, one on which he scheduled five one-hour appointments during a recent weeklong visit to one of the countries in this region:

"The couple is projecting their marital problem onto the country they live in, and getting in deeper. The husband expects his wife to adapt, but she can't. The heat depresses her and she can't handle all those servants flitting about her house. Meanwhile, the husband, trying to succeed on the job, is not as emotionally available to

the family as he was back home. And he takes personally any negative comment his wife makes about the country. They drift apart. Their communicative style breaks down."

Although Dr. Rignamer will see any overseas Americans, most of his patients are members of embassy communities. But he says that private businesses who send Americans overseas are also showing an increasing awareness of their emotional needs. "We hope if our program is successful, businesses like the oil companies will take up the idea, too," he said.

Romania Issues Strong Rebuffs To Soviet Union

BELGRADE, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Romania, responding to sharp Soviet criticism over its enthusiastic welcome of Chinese Premier Huo Kuo-feng, yesterday issued a volley of statements emphasizing its independence.

The Agerpress news agency carried three long dispatches, each stressing its belief that all nations — including Communist countries — should follow whatever path of political development they choose.

The dispatches were seen as a response to harshly worded Soviet criticism of the enthusiastic welcome given Mr. Huo when he visited Romania and Yugoslavia last month.

One dispatch was a long interview given by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the French newspaper, Le Figaro. Another was a speech by Mr. Ceausescu yesterday and the third was a commentary in the journal Romanian Life.

"We consider that the sole principles which can guarantee peace and collaboration in the world are... respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and... the observance of each people's right to be master of its national riches, of its destiny," Mr. Ceausescu said.

The identified pair became the third and fourth Americans in the party to make the final ascent. They reached the top Thursday, a dispatch said, a day after James Wickwire and Louis Reichardt climbed up.

K2 is located in the Karakorum Range on the Pakistan-China border. It stands second only to 29,002-foot Mount Everest, about 1,000 miles to the southeast in Nepal.

In all, six climbers had reached Camp 6 from where the four made the final ascent. It was not immediately known if the two remaining members planned to make a try for the summit.

Five other U.S. expeditions in the past 40 years have failed to scale the peak. It was first climbed in 1954 by an Italian team and last year Japanese climbers succeeded.

The indictment said the students failed to pay the fare on a Warsaw bus and beat up a bus inspector. One of two intervening policemen was allegedly slapped and had his finger bitten. The defendants pleaded innocent at the three-day trial. The sentences are being appealed.

Five Student Actors Sentenced in Poland

WARSAW, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Five student actors who sympathized with Poland's dissident movement were sentenced yesterday to up to a year in prison on charges ranging from using obscene language to biting a policeman.

The indictment said the students failed to pay the fare on a Warsaw bus and beat up a bus inspector. One of two intervening policemen was allegedly slapped and had his finger bitten. The defendants pleaded innocent at the three-day trial. The sentences are being appealed.

The indictment said the students failed to pay the fare on a Warsaw bus and beat up a bus inspector. One of two intervening policemen was allegedly slapped and had his finger bitten. The defendants pleaded innocent at the three-day trial. The sentences are being appealed.

The indictment said the students failed to pay the fare on a Warsaw bus and beat up a bus inspector. One of two intervening policemen was allegedly slapped and had his finger bitten. The defendants pleaded innocent at the three-day trial. The sentences are being appealed.

The indictment said the students failed to pay the fare on a Warsaw bus and beat up a bus inspector. One of two intervening policemen was allegedly slapped and had his finger bitten. The defendants pleaded innocent at the three-day trial. The sentences are being appealed.

The indictment said the students failed to pay the fare on a Warsaw bus and beat up a bus inspector. One of two intervening policemen was allegedly slapped and had his finger bitten. The defendants pleaded innocent at the three-day trial. The sentences are being appealed.

The indictment said the students failed to pay the fare on a Warsaw bus and beat up a bus inspector. One of two intervening policemen was allegedly slapped and had his finger bitten. The defendants pleaded innocent at the three-day trial. The sentences are being appealed.

The indictment said the students failed to pay the fare on a Warsaw bus and beat up a bus inspector. One of two intervening policemen was allegedly slapped and had his finger bitten. The defendants pleaded innocent at the three-day trial. The sentences are being appealed.

The indictment said the students failed to pay the fare on a Warsaw bus and beat up a bus inspector. One of two intervening policemen was allegedly slapped and had his finger bitten. The defendants pleaded innocent at the three-day trial. The sentences are being appealed.

'A Vital Necessity'

Arab-Made Arms Seen Near

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (WP) — Behind the one-way glass of an unmarked Cairo office building is a brave new world of marble floors, push-button telephones, closed-circuit television and uniformed guards carrying chrome-plated revolvers.

The air-conditioned calm and the atmosphere of efficiency, so rare in Cairo's turbulent shabbiness, mark the place as special, but nothing visible gives a clue to what goes on there.

It is the headquarters of the Arab Organization for Industrialization, a consortium of four Arab nations whose purpose is to put the Arabs into the business of making and selling sophisticated instruments of war.

Since its founding three years ago by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, the organization has attracted little attention. It is run by men who shun publicity and apparently has not produced any weapons.

Near Start

Informed military sources say, however, that it is nearing the point where it will begin manufacturing missiles and helicopters, which will be the first time major weapons systems have been built in the Arab world rather than being imported from the United States, Western Europe or the Soviet bloc.

Arab dependence on imported weapons and technology will remain high for years to come, military experts say, and nothing in the new organization's program would alter the military balance between the Arabs and Israel, which already produces its own combat planes.

In the long run, however, the Arab arms program could increase the overall level of Arab military technology and move the Arabs toward self-sufficiency in some types of weapons.

Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed, deputy commander of the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates, said last winter that development of an Arab arms industry had become "a vital necessity for the peoples of the Arab nations to promote their own forces and break the weapons monopoly" of the advanced countries.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

One deal calls for construction of 50 Lynx helicopters in partnership with Westland of Britain. The first 20 of these are to be built in Britain, the rest in the Cairo industrial suburb of Helwan under British supervision.

Another contract provides for co-production in Egypt of the British-designed Swingfire antitank missile.

siles can be mounted on vehicles,

Under contracts with the French firms of Thomson-CSF and Matra, the Arab organization and the French will manufacture electronic equipment and surface-to-surface and air-to-air missiles at plants in a new military city under development near Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Under all these contracts, military sources say, AOI is to form partnerships with the supplier, who is to deliver technical assistance and training as well as equipment.

The organization, however, has not succeeded in its efforts at making a similar deal that would lead to any aircraft production. Discussions about co-production of France's supersonic Mirage F-1 ended without agreement and AOI then sought the French-West Ger-

man Alpha jet, a much less formidable aircraft intended largely for training, according to authoritative sources. That deal has not been concluded, apparently because of West German reservations about the corporate structure of AOI, said to include the defense ministers of the member countries — and about who the buyers of these weapons would be.

Analysts here say it is the organization's unique corporate structure, as much as any technological or financial problem, that has blocked some of the arrangements it has sought to make. The organization is neither a private corporation nor an instrument of a single government, they say, and this has inspired some reluctance in Western governments accustomed to making arms deals on a bilateral basis.

Under all these contracts, military sources say, AOI is to form partnerships with the supplier, who is to deliver technical assistance and training as well as equipment.

The organization, however, has not succeeded in its efforts at making a similar deal that would lead to any aircraft production. Discussions about co-production of France's supersonic Mirage F-1 ended without agreement and AOI then sought the French-West Ger-

man Alpha jet, a much less formidable aircraft intended largely for training, according to authoritative sources. That deal has not been concluded, apparently because of West German reservations about the corporate structure of AOI, said to include the defense ministers of the member countries — and about who the buyers of these weapons would be.

Analysts here say it is the organization's unique corporate structure, as much as any technological or financial problem, that has blocked some of the arrangements it has sought to make. The organization is neither a private corporation nor an instrument of a single government, they say, and this has inspired some reluctance in Western governments accustomed to making arms deals on a bilateral basis.

Under all these contracts, military sources say, AOI is to form partnerships with the supplier, who is to deliver technical assistance and training as well as equipment.

The organization, however, has not succeeded in its efforts at making a similar deal that would lead to any aircraft production. Discussions about co-production of France's supersonic Mirage F-1 ended without agreement and AOI then sought the French-West Ger-

man Alpha jet, a much less formidable aircraft intended largely for training, according to authoritative sources. That deal has not been concluded, apparently because of West German reservations about the corporate structure of AOI, said to include the defense ministers of the member countries — and about who the buyers of these weapons would be.

Analysts here say it is the organization's unique corporate structure, as much as any technological or financial problem, that has blocked some of the arrangements it has sought to make. The organization is neither a private corporation nor an instrument of a single government, they say, and this has inspired some reluctance in Western governments accustomed to making arms deals on a bilateral basis.

Under all these contracts, military sources say, AOI is to form partnerships with the supplier, who is to deliver technical assistance and training as well as equipment.

The organization, however, has not succeeded in its efforts at making a similar deal that would lead to any aircraft production. Discussions about co-production of France's supersonic Mirage F-1 ended without agreement and AOI then sought the French-West Ger-

man Alpha jet, a much less formidable aircraft intended largely for training, according to authoritative sources. That deal has not been concluded, apparently because of West German reservations about the corporate structure of AOI, said to include the defense ministers of the member countries — and about who the buyers of these weapons would be.

Analysts here say it is the organization's unique corporate structure, as much as any technological or financial problem, that has blocked some of the arrangements it has sought to make. The organization is neither a private corporation nor an instrument of a single government, they say, and this has inspired some reluctance in Western governments accustomed to making arms deals on a

Obituaries

Hugh MacDiarmid, 86, Scottish Poet

From Wire Dispatches
EDINBURGH, Sept. 10 — Hugh MacDiarmid, 86, poet, Scottish nationalist and fiery Communist, died yesterday.

Born Christopher Murray Grieve, he was the son of a rural postman in Langholm in Dumfriesshire who attended Edinburgh University and became a journalist. He took the name Hugh MacDiarmid later, when he began writing extraordinary lyrics charged with love of Scotland and enmity toward England.

His entry in "Who's Who," under recreation, lists Anglophobia. He wrote often in Lallans (Lowlands), the Scottish dialect of English, which he revived, as well as in English and Gaelic.

He lived long enough to see his complete poems, a vast range of work, published this month in two volumes by Martin, Brian and O'Keefe, London. Among modern poets he was ranked with Yeats, Pound, and Eliot and was considered by many critics to be the finest poet in Scotland since Robert Burns.

A founder of the Scottish Nationalist Party, now a force in the British Parliament, Mr. MacDiarmid also was a fervent admirer of Lenin, to whom he dedicated a number of poems. One of his lyrics is "The external lightning of Lenin's bones."

He was expelled by the nationalists for being a Communist and by the Communists for being a nationalist.

Mr. MacDiarmid, who lived in a cottage near Biggar in Lanarkshire, was an honorary fellow of the Macmillan Language Association of New London, a professor of literature at the Royal Scottish Academy and an honorary doctor of literature at Edinburgh. In his 85th year he was chosen president of the Poetry Society.

One of his most remarkable works, first published in 1926, was "A Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle."

His early autobiography, "Lucky and Unlucky," earned him the permanent enmity of his fellow citizens of Langholm, who have ever refused to honor him officially because of it.

Arkansas Crash Kills Air Force Crew of 8

CONWAY, Ark. (AP) — All eight crewmen of an Air Force C-119 transport were killed when the plane crashed in central Arkansas, Air Force officials said yesterday.

A man who lives a mile from the crash site where the plane crashed yesterday said that he heard an explosion, then a crash, and saw a fireball. The plane was on a training mission from Little Rock Air Force base, authorities said.

remarks he made about them in that book 35 years ago. In it he told of pupils making love in the classroom and of an affair between two teachers.

Perhaps his greatest influence was in helping to awaken cultural nationalism in his native land. But his works have been read and appreciated far beyond the borders of Scotland.

Thomas H. Karamessines
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (AP) — Thomas H. Karamessines, 61, former head of the CIA's clandestine operations, died of a heart attack last week at his vacation home on Grand Lake, Quebec.

Mr. Karamessines joined the CIA when it was established in 1947 and retired in 1973 as deputy director for plans. Before taking over as head of covert operations, he advanced through the ranks as station chief in several European capitals.

After leaving the CIA, Mr. Karamessines testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee

when it was investigating the CIA's role in a political campaign against the late Chilean president, Salvador Allende.

In April, he told the same panel that investigations of the CIA in recent years were "an inexcusable exercise in political sensationalism."

Cody Fowler

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 10 (AP) — Cody Fowler, 86, past president of the American Bar Association, the American College of Trial Lawyers and the Inter-American Bar Association, died Friday.

Mr. Fowler practiced law in Miami from 1935 to 1943 and founded the firm of Fowler, White, Burnett, Hurley, Baxick and Knight. Although he moved to Tampa, he remained senior member of the firm.

He served on President Herbert Hoover's Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch in the early 1930s and, in the early 1960s, headed a binational commission for Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins.



Jack L. Warner

Hollywood Mogul Jack Warner Dies

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 10 (UPI) — Jack L. Warner, 86, one of the last of the Hollywood movie moguls, whose studio introduced "talking pictures" and who controlled scores of leading stars while turning out about 5,000 films, died last night.

Mr. Warner retired from activity in the movie industry in 1969 after more than 50 years during which he participated in the formation of Warner Bros. studio in 1925 and the introduction soon afterward of

the first modern sound picture, "The Jazz Singer" with Al Jolson. Mr. Warner was one of a small band of dictatorial studio heads which included Sam Goldwyn, Louis B. Mayer and Harry Cohn. Their cavalier private treatment of actors and actresses, who were idolized by the public, became legend.

Mr. Warner fought for years with Betty Davis and once said that he would not hire Marlon Brando as a janitor at the studio. He boasted of being a martinet with his employees.

Stars who owed much of their success to his firm control of his studio included Miss Davis, James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart, Errol Flynn, Edward G. Robinson, Loretta Young, Ann Sheridan, Walter Pidgeon, George Raft, Barbara Stanwyck, John Garfield, Miriam Hopkins, Joan Blondell, Natalie Wood and Jack Carson.

The studio's pictures included some which are considered among the industry's best: "Casablanca," "My Fair Lady," "The Treasure of Sierra Madre," "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" "Little Caesar," "The Petrified Forest," "Jezebel" and "Cameo."

Mr. Warner was born in London, Ontario, on Aug. 2, 1892, one of 12 children of Benjamin and Pearl Warner, Polish immigrants. He first became interested in show business in 1900 when the family owned a bicycle shop in Youngstown, Ohio.

When he was 12, he was singing in amateur theatricals and during shows of illustrated slides.

A few years later, with brothers Harry, Albert and Sam, young Warner rented a store in New Castle, Pa., borrowed 99 chairs from an undertaker and showed films using a second-hand projector. By the 1940s, his studio had 22 huge sound stages turning out as many as a dozen films at a time.

In World War II, Mr. Warner served for a year as a lieutenant colonel in the army. He was married twice.

Writing about him years after their battles, Miss Davis said:

"In all fairness to Jack Warner, he was singular as a movie mogul. No lecherous boss was he. His sins lay elsewhere. He was the father. The power. The glory. And he was in the business to make money."

U.S. Man Flees Jail, Leaves Wheelchair

BEACON, N.Y., Sept. 10 (AP) — A man convicted of murder who was being held under minimum security because he was believed to be paralyzed escaped from a state prison yesterday and left his wheelchair behind in his cell, authorities said.

Robert Garrow escaped from the Fishkill state prison, about 50 miles north of New York City, state police said. Investigators said that a dummy was found in Garrow's bed. They added that he was being held in a section of the prison used for the elderly and handicapped because of an apparent partial paralysis of his left side.

Trade Between China and U.S. Doubles

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Sept. 10 (WP) — China's trade with the United States more than doubled in the first half of this year, as U.S. traders flocked to Peking to discuss a dizzying array of business plans.

"It's very hard now to get a room in Peking," said U.S.-China trade specialist John Kamm. An American petroleum delegation on its way to China is scheduled to stay in the little-known east coast port of Luta, in part to avoid the crush in the capital.

U.S. analysts say that U.S. exports to China were worth \$211.1 million in the first half of this year, compared with \$62 million in the same period last year, an increase of 240 percent. U.S. imports of Chinese goods increased about 47 percent, from \$113 million to \$166.6 million.

The estimated 115 percent increase in trade appears to be a conservative figure. It does not take into consideration about \$100 million in U.S. oil equipment recently sold to Peking. The oil rigs do not show up in trade statistics because they have been assembled in Singapore.

Big Increase Seen

Some analysts expect Chinese worldwide trade to soar to \$19 billion this year, 30 percent above last year's estimate. The Chinese, without giving figures, say their exports grew 28.5 percent and their imports 60 percent in the first half of this year.

Businessmen and economists here and in the United States say that U.S. trade with China is likely to continue to accelerate, because the Chinese are beginning to consider a number of financing and development plans that in the past would have offended their doctrine of socialist self-reliance.

These plans include the use of cheap Chinese labor to produce U.S.-brand products under U.S. direction, joint ventures in Hong Kong and U.S. exploitation of Chinese natural resources.

Experts caution, however, that all of these plans, including the much-heralded proposal for U.S. drilling in Chinese offshore oil fields, have yet to be seriously negotiated. An American trader here said shortly before returning to Peking that just how much the Chinese will be willing to loosen restrictions on foreign involvement in its economy, and how much business China will give the United States even without full diplomatic relations, will only emerge as the talks continue.

2-Year Wait Expected

Some analysts suggest the Chinese may wait as long as two years before reaching decisions on foreign investment. Opening the door to foreign capital would go against China's creed of self-reliance, but it

would give Peking rapid development with little investment of its own hard currency. Their estimated current hard currency reserves of \$4 billion to \$5 billion would allow the Chinese to finance their own projects until at least 1980, some analysts argue.

The Chinese will need the time to sort out the myriad proposals on oil exploration they have received from Japanese and European, as well as U.S. companies. They continue to send out contradictory signals on whether they will accept part foreign ownership of some new development ventures and whether they will begin to borrow money from foreign banks, rather than rely as they have in the past on delayed payments for equipment to ease cash flow problems.

"You can't overemphasize how early it is in this whole thing," said a foreign analyst here. "We've been floundering around trying to figure out what the Chinese are doing in the economy. I've finally figured out that we are floundering around because the Chinese are floundering around."

Much of the increase in U.S.-China trade this year can be attributed to a continuing crisis in Chinese agriculture. The Chinese have had three bad harvests in a row. Last year's harvest was estimated at about 2 to 5 percent below 1976, itself a bad year.

This produced Chinese purchases of 2.5 million metric tons of U.S. wheat this year, Peking's first entry into the U.S. grain market in four years. The purchases amount to

about \$280 million, spread out over this year and next. Recent purchases of U.S. wheat and soybean oil have also been reported.

Bad Harvest Predicted

Some analysts predict another bad harvest this year. That would force more overseas grain purchases, and perhaps reduce Peking's hard currency reserves to the point where get-rich schemes involving heavy foreign investment would look more attractive.

Athens Registers Quake

ATHENS, Sept. 10 (AP) — An earthquake shook Athens last night without reported casualties or damage. It registered 4.8 on the Richter scale.

E. Germany Looks West For Trade — to Germany

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Sept. 10 (NYT) — Two years after East Germany told Britain, France and other Western countries that it planned to double and triple commerce with them, many of these prospects have collapsed. Instead, West Germany has emerged again as the country's strongest trade partner outside the Eastern Bloc.

These trends became apparent at the Leipzig Industrial Fair this month, where West Germany's Kuehner Works won a \$60-million deal for construction of a potash-granulation plant near Magdeburg, beating a British company, Taylor Woodward, which had also bid for the order. Another important contract that the East Germans signed with the West Germans is for a \$20-million bone-extraction plant to produce gelatin and bone meal.

"Use your chance," Erich Honecker, the Communist Party secretary, said encouragingly to Bonn officials as East and West German dignitaries discussed the satisfactory state of economic relations during the one-week fair, Europe's biggest East-West market.

Economic Problems

The development must be seen against a background of growing economic problems facing East Germany, with repayment in hard currency due soon on part of the country's sizable Western debt and with price increases expected for Soviet raw-material deliveries. In the hour of need, it seems the West German neighbors are considered to offer the easiest path to modern technology and Western know-how.

According to Western economic analysts, East Germany owes Western banks \$5.2 billion, of which 70 percent becomes due within 18

months. East Germany's debts to West Germany are put at \$1.6 billion more, but that amount includes an interest-free credit of \$420 million that Bonn grants East Berlin under postwar trade agreements.

Trade between the two Germanys is expected to rise by about 6 percent this year — "A truly proud achievement," Undersecretary Detlev Rohwedder of the West German Economics Ministry noted on a visit to Leipzig.

This represents 10 percent of East Germany's entire foreign trade and almost half of its trade with the West. The Communist country has to conduct more than 70 percent of its trade within the Eastern Bloc, and the Soviet Union, as the main purveyor of oil and other raw materials, takes the lion's share.

Consumer Goods, Too

While many of the more important East-West German contracts involve Western machinery and equipment, the commerce as a whole is characterized by numerous medium- and small-scale business deals in which the Germans sell one another textiles, chocolate, toys and a wide range of other consumer goods.

In contrast with East Germany's expanding commerce with West Germany, trade with Britain fell by half to \$600 million last year, while that with France declined by a third to \$500 million and that with the United States dropped from a high of \$1.2 billion in 1976 to a \$400 million last year. U.S. deliveries to the East Germans have consisted largely of grain and animal fodder, and U.S. diplomats say that they expect such shipments to continue, though at somewhat lower levels.

PUIFORCAT
Since 1920

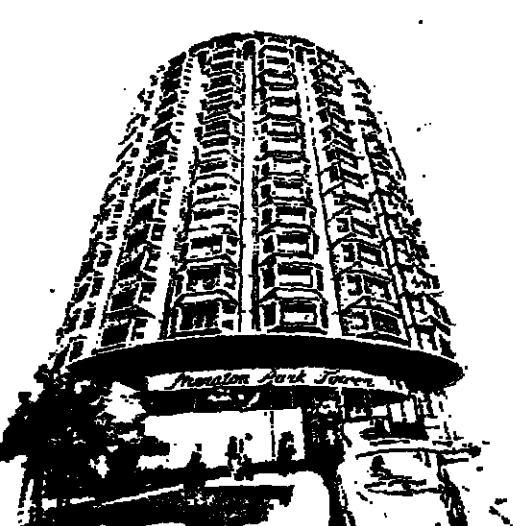
THE last word in sterling silver

PARIS: 131 bd Haussmann Tel: 354 4750
CANNES: 61 rue d'Antibes Tel: 192 34 36 80
catalogue on request

Sheraton. The only one of the three luxury hotel chains giving you all these windows to the world.



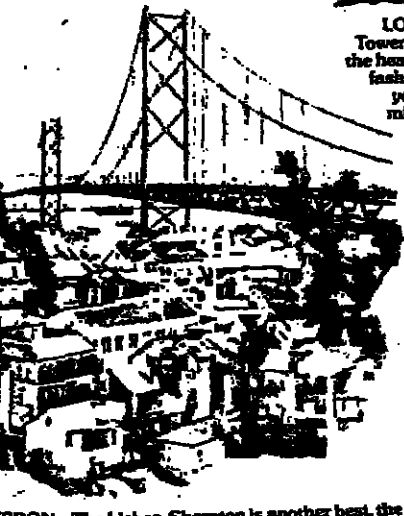
MUNICH — On a clear day the Alps are visible from our Sheraton-Munich, a warm friendly hotel in Germany's heart. Two bars, health club, some of the best conference facilities in all Europe.



LONDON — The Sheraton-Park Tower is opposite Hyde Park and in the heart of London's fashionable shopping area. When you stay here, you're just a few minutes' walk from Harrods. What a fine hotel. Completely circular, it's a view in itself.



BRUSSELS — The Grand Place is just along the street from our Brussels-Sheraton Hotel. It's a pleasant stroll, especially on a Sunday morning. And it pays to come back for lunch in our Les Comptes de la Plume restaurant. Another grand place in this great restaurant city.



LISBON — The Lisbon-Sheraton is another best, the best hotel in this beautiful city. Enjoy this exquisite view with your dinner in our lavish roof top restaurant.



LONDON-HEATHROW — Thick, red, juicy Angus Beef. Not from the coasts across the sea, but from Aberdeen itself. A specialty at our Sheraton-Heathrow's popular Accot Grill.



FRANKFURT — You'll cross a footbridge directly from the airport before entering Frankfurt's quietest and most luxurious 555 room hotel. Once inside, enjoy superb cuisine in our elegant restaurants. Or you can work comfortably in our plush meeting rooms.

For reservations in any Sheraton Hotel in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and around the world, call — or ask your travel agent to call — the nearest Sheraton Hotel or Reservation Office.

Sheraton Hotels
IN EUROPE: AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, COPENHAGEN, DUBLIN, GENEVA, LONDON, LYONS, MADRID, MILAN, MUNICH, NUREMBERG, PARIS, ROME, ST. LOUIS, VIENNA, ZURICH. IN AFRICA: CAIRO, DUBAI, HARARE, JOHANNESBURG, NAIROBI, RANGUN, TANGANYIKA, ZAMBIA. IN THE MIDDLE EAST: AMMAN, BEIRUT, BOMBAY, DUBAI, HAIFA, JERUSALEM, LEBEYON, TEL AVIV, YERUSALEM.

THINK TWICE

FIAT-ALLIS

LECCE PLANT

Africa is an important customer in construction equipment. Yet most of their suppliers still build the machines and the components they need halfway around the world.

Not Fiat-Allis. Lecce, Italy, Europe's newest and biggest construction machinery plant, is right at the doorstep of Africa. Whether you're shipping by air or by sea, whether you save hours or weeks — when time is money, that can make all the difference.

That's why you'll find Fiat-Allis playing a major role on projects throughout Africa,

all the way up to the very biggest jobs like the Bakolori Dam in Nigeria or the Port of Bandar Abbas in Iran.

How did Fiat-Allis develop this kind of international approach? It helps to have the experience of two multi-national leaders like the eleven-billion dollar-a-year Fiat group and Allis-Chalmers. And to have the resources to back up a contractor wherever the job is.

If Africa is your place of business, you'll find a lot of good reasons to Think Twice. And think Fiat-Allis.

At Fiat-Allis, it's no coincidence that their biggest factory is only 750 kilometers from Africa.

The Talkative Mr. Miller

The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William Miller, thinks that the tax cut in the current bill is just about the right size. But, as he told the Senate Finance Committee the other day, he'd like to see it distributed differently. He favors postponing the January increase in the Social Security taxes. He also believes that Congress ought to pass the natural-gas bill. And, as he said a couple of weeks ago in an interview with *The Wall Street Journal*, he likes the idea of an excess-profits tax to combat inflation. He further thinks that wage and price guidelines are needed. Moreover, as he has frequently reiterated throughout the summer, he hopes that interest rates will peak by the end of the year and then decline.

To be blunt, Mr. Miller is talking too much. His open and informal manner is highly appealing, and if he were in another office—if he were, say, a senator—it would be an unalloyed virtue. But he is, in fact, chairman of the Fed, with vast influence over present and future monetary policy here and throughout the world. Every word that he utters is recorded, pored over and endlessly analyzed for hints, intentional or otherwise, of the Fed's next moves.

Mr. Miller's commentary on this wide variety of economic subjects is not having the effect that Mr. Miller presumably intends. No doubt he means to convey an air of confidence, and to illustrate the unity between his office and the Carter administration. The White House has stopped complaining about high interest rates, and Mr. Miller is returning the compliment by supporting the president on taxes. But to the edge and suspicious people in the money markets, Mr. Miller's words are capable of other interpretations. The references to interest rates' peaking in the next few months can be taken to suggest that the United States will not use monetary

policy—that is, higher interest—to combat inflation. The repeated suggestions about tax changes are construed to mean that the monetary authorities have not made up their minds regarding their own next move.

Mr. Miller might well reply that the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has a public obligation to make his views clear to his fellow citizens. That's quite true—within limits. But the nature of the job, and the current instability of the international economy, set those limits narrowly.

There's a certain irony in Mr. Miller's candor. His predecessor, Arthur Burns, fed the White House a heavy diet of public advice; it was a constant irritation to the administration and became a leading reason for the president's decision to fire him. But even at his most didactic, Dr. Burns had a shrewd sense of the psychology that governs banks and markets. Mr. Miller comes from the very different world of manufacturing industry, and has not yet had the opportunity to develop that delicate appreciation of the effects that his words will have in places like New York, London and Frankfurt.

Mr. Miller's job is not a simple one. It does not permit him simply to stop talking. Complete silence would incite the most ominous rumors and speculation. But the fine points of tax law and the future of the minimum wage are matters that he can properly leave to the Cabinet and to Congress. His immediate responsibility is monetary policy. There he would be wiser, in the present high-strung and uncertain atmosphere, to make his view known mainly through the Fed's actions. Mr. Miller is a solid and sensible man. But, in the money markets, he is dealing with some very nervous people, and the stakes in the daily trading run exceedingly high.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Goodbye, Neurosis

We were as concerned as anyone, perhaps more so, at the recent announcement by the American Psychiatric Association that they are doing away with the terms "neurosis" and "neurotic" in favor of naming specific "disorders."

Of course, we don't doubt that Dr. Robert Spitzer is right in contending that "the way the term neurosis has evolved over the last 100 years, it is no longer the most descriptive way of describing these problems." And when Dr. Arthur Shapiro says, "You can't identify neuroses reliably," that we need "more specific, measurable, documentable ways," who are we to object?

Drs. Spitzer and Shapiro serve on the task force that is in the process of writing the APA's third edition of the "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders," so their word on these matters will be law. If the dictionary of mental disorders will no longer accept "neurotics," we laymen can only do the same.

But consider the cultural loss: Whenever someone is called "neurotic" or "a neurotic," it involves an implicit act of forgiveness and understanding. "Oh, So-and-so is just neurotic" means "Oh, So-and-so is excessively nervous. He didn't really want to toss the china at your head. It's just his way." Or "So-and-so is just a neurotic"—meaning "He can't help himself. He doesn't mean it every time he tosses china at your head."

By calling someone neurotic we place the

burden of adjustment not on the someone, but rather on ourselves. It's sort of a call to kindness, to a sense of social generosity.

Would the same be true if the "disordered" were tossing the china? We do not think so. To excuse So-and-so by citing his disorder—the specific category of his disorder, to boot—is like excusing a car for faulty brake-lining. Not only can the defect be repaired—it damn well ought to be, and quick. The burden of adjustment would sit squarely on the disordered. No compassion would be asked of society at large, and naturally none would be forthcoming.

Think too of the self-esteem of the neurotic himself, who has long been comforted by the knowledge that he is "just a neurotic"—quite a few pegs safely below a psychotic, but quite a few above the common run of men. A neurotic is an eccentric touched by Freud. Society gives him an honorable, often a lovable, place. Would the same niche be given the sufferers of "somatoform disorders" or "major depressive disorders" or "dissociative disorders"? Not bloody likely.

Then think of yourself, as the years go by, on your own slow, inexorable decline toward what was once neurosis and is now disorder. A neurosis has company; past, present, and future. But a disorder? There is nothing to share with others. You become withdrawn, obsessive, hysterical, depressed—more disordered still.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Olympic Boycott?

Should the United States lead a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games? Almost from the time Moscow was chosen as the site for the 1980 games this question has been asked, but it is being heard more often these days in the wake of the Kremlin's harsh crackdown on internal dissidents.

There are at least two schools of thought on the question. One is that political differences should not infect themselves on the Olympics. The other is that the totalitarian

atmosphere prevailing in Russia itself mocks the spirit of sportsmanship the games represent.

With many of the leading dissidents being sent to hard labor camps or into Siberian exile, the question of the dissident may be a moot one by 1980. The larger principle will remain. Can a closed, despotic society provide the proper background for a sports extravaganza based on brotherhood?

The Olympics Committee apparently thought so. Others are not convinced.

—From the *Oklahoma Journal*.

International Opinion

Indian Floods

India suffers bad flooding every year. People usually die . . . Each year frantic emergency measures are undertaken to control the water and rescue the victims . . . Each year something more lasting is called for, yet each year brings a new emergency.

There were ample warnings that this year's floods would be exceptional yet emergency measures were slow to get under way. Worse

still, routine flood control is still very far from having reached the point where it can deal with a normal year.

Money is not really the main problem. What is lacking is political will and organization. Foreign countries can and should help but it would be easier to get political support for such help if the Indians were seen to be doing more to help themselves.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 11, 1903

WASHINGTON — Gen. Miles has made several important recommendations upon the occasion of his retirement as commander of the U.S. Army. He says that cavalry has been rendered obsolete due to the machinegun, and that the horse is far less important than formerly. He proposes to outfit instead strong units of "war motorcycles" and "war automobiles," to be regarded as "a corps to open the way for the advance of an army, to obtain information and to reconnoiter the country."

Fifty Years Ago

September 11, 1928

GENEVA — Declared Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, in his two-hour address to the League of Nations: "The problem of minorities must be handled in such a manner that it does not constitute a menace of war, and the French delegation will work to that end. If any voice from any quarter, under color of justice and equity, tended to revive war, I would say to that voice: 'Silence!' The real spirit of peace is to speak plainly."



Privacy: Is Too Much of It a Bad Thing?

By Fred Graham

WASHINGTON — If ever there was an example of the capacity of the government to give a good word a bad name, consider the word privacy.

Then write to the Justice Department and ask if its records show that John Ehrlichman has ever been convicted of a crime. Or if Spiro Agnew has ever run afoul of the law. Or John Dean, "Tony Pro" Provenzano, Chuck Colson or anyone who has been arrested, indicted or convicted in the past but who is not now the subject of a live case.

The answer will be that the Justice Department will not release such information, because to do so would "constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy" of Messrs. Ehrlichman, Provenzano, Agnew, etc.

In the name of such "privacy," and — Lord help us — the Freedom of Information Act, the Justice Department solemnly refused recently to tell me if it had ever convicted Mr. Ehrlichman. Of course, I knew that Ehrlichman had been found guilty of various Watergate crimes on New Year's Day, 1975, because I had interrupted the telecast of the Cotton Bowl game to report that fact to millions of rate sports fans. But I went to the trouble of having the Justice Department formally refuse to disclose Ehrlichman's conviction to demonstrate the absurdity of its "privacy" regulations as they were being applied in a far more typical situation.

CBS News has been told by a law enforcement source that a powerful member of Congress had used his influence to steer government contracts to men who were convicted members of organized crime, and that these individuals had been found guilty of various Watergate crimes on New Year's Day, 1975, because I had interrupted the telecast of the Cotton Bowl game to report that fact to millions of rate sports fans. But I went to the trouble of having the Justice Department formally refuse to disclose Ehrlichman's conviction to demonstrate the absurdity of its "privacy" regulations as they were being applied in a far more typical situation.

When the Justice Department refuses to tell if it has convicted in open court a former presidential aide and a gaggle of fat-cat government contractors, it is a sign that the sides of governmental tenderness may have carried privacy a bit too far.

Widely Accepted

Until recently, the right of privacy was widely accepted as something that people couldn't have too much of. It had been invented in a law article by two Harvard professors, Samuel Warren and Louis Brandeis, who defined it benignly as "the right to be let alone." It came to conjure up images mostly of protection from the snooping of government — from FBI microphones under the mattress, from J. Edgar Hoover's secret files, from "Big Brother" of George Orwell's "1984."

It took on a special meaning to many people in the United States in the late 1960s and early 1970s, under the force of two modern influences — computers and marijuana. On the one hand, many people were frightened by the capacity of computers to compile, remember and spew out masses of information — accurate or otherwise — on every individual in the land. On the other hand, the widespread smoking of pot produced a large number of young people with criminal records that proved embarrassing in middle-class life.

This resulted in the enactment of privacy laws in 23 states and the Privacy Act of 1974 by Congress. They differed widely but generally functioned in two ways: They placed limits on information that could be disclosed about individuals' criminal records, or on disclosures of information that government held in its files.

Too Noisy

It is now apparent that we were all a bit too naive in the enactment of these laws. To most people, privacy was a good word, and there seemed little danger in writing it into the laws in the strongest possible terms. But privacy, like other terms such as "national security" and "right to life," can be used as a right-sounding cloak for activities that are not entirely beneficial.

In too many instances, these laws struck no balance between privacy and other values, such as the legitimate need of the public to know what is going on in the government, or to learn about the criminal records of prospective employees or office-seekers, or to have confidence in the truth and integrity of public records.

A series of absurdities ensued:

• Oregon's legislature, apparently concluding that you can't have too much of a good thing, passed a privacy law in 1965 forbidding disclosure of any arrests, indictments, dispositions, convictions, sentences or prison releases. Unhappily, the law went into effect just before the weekend of the annual Pendleton rodeo, and the jail was immediately jammed with 175 celebrants who could not be bailed out because officials could not tell relatives and friends that they had been arrested.

The Oregon legislature rushed back to the capital and in the shortest legislative session in the state's history (less than 13 hours) repealed the privacy law four days after it went into effect.

• The Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration issued a regulation in 1975 sealing all arrest and conviction records in its computers and requiring all states receiving LEAA funds for their computer systems to do the same.

Within weeks, there were blistering complaints from employers who had hired scared criminals after being told there were no available records attesting to their lack of moral character. One Washington department store executive screamed that he had hired a convicted armed robber as a chief of security; a national retail store chain had employed two convicted burglars to guard its furs. The Justice Department quickly dropped its rule forbidding states to reveal criminal convictions — but inexplicably retained the rule for itself.

• Last year HEW released a list of more than 400 physicians who

each had received more than \$100,000 in Medicare payments during 1976. It was one of the items that forcefully directed the attention of the public toward the soaring costs of Medicare, and it received wide publicity. But when the time came to release the list again this year, the medical profession went to court — and so far has blocked any further disclosures of which doctors receive huge chunks of public funds — on the ground that this violates the physicians' rights under the privacy act.

• Last year a young man from New Mexico died in a fall from the 11th floor of Moscow's Intourist Hotel. Russian officials, following its usual practice, refused to disclose any details, including the man's name. U.S. embassy officials, citing the Privacy Act of 1974, did exactly the same.

Bad Results

The list could go on and on. What it shows is not that privacy laws and regulations are all bad, but that they can bring bad results.

Even when clearly drawn and properly applied, some of these laws raise troubling questions about the right of the public to know certain facts, even though unpleasant and damaging to some individuals. Do we really want a system in which the voters may not know that an embezzler is running for public office? Or in which a girl's school will not be told that a convicted rapist has applied for a job as night watchman? Or in which public records are altered to state "no record" — when in fact the person has been charged and

convicted in open court of a serious crime?

These are difficult questions which will demand much hard thought as our privacy laws mature in the coming years. But if it is assumed that individuals' rights of privacy end at some point where the public business begins, it might be well to draw the line along the following principles:

• That for adults there should be no restrictions on the release of basic criminal records — such as arrests, detention and convictions — except perhaps for the so-called "first offender" statutes, which seal information about certain first offenses, so long as they have not been repeated.

• That laws forbidding the release of information in government files should not cover the governmental dealings of any past or present government employee or person receiving money from the government.

• That if persons thrust themselves — or are thrust — into the public arena in such a way as to become public figures, the government should be free to release information on them that is already a matter of public record — such as name, age, education, government positions.

Meanwhile, those who wish to make informed judgments on public matters will have to rely on journalistic bootleggers for such factual contraband as whether John Connally has ever been a defendant, or if Bobby Baker forgot to pay his taxes, or if Edward Kennedy once had a bad traffic record.

Washington's Somoza Fallacy

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration, which has been floundering all along in its handling of the Nicaraguan crisis, now faces the danger of being trapped by President Anastasio Somoza into believing that his dictatorship is the only alternative to a Communist takeover. To make the United States — already scared of Latin American revolutionary movements — accept Somoza's "after me the deluge" thesis is, of course, the heart of the president's strategy in his last-ditch battle against the ever-growing opposition in Nicaragua.

What is astounding, however, is the degree of political paralysis in which the administration now finds itself after all the errors of the recent past — instead of being able to move ahead with somewhat imaginative initiatives to find a plausible solution to the desperate crisis. At the rate this situation is currently developing, chances are that, indeed, Somoza's prophecies could become self-fulfilling, plunging Nicaragua into total repression carried out by his U.S.-equipped National Guard in the environment of a full-fledged civil war. And such a state of affairs might, in the end, even lead to a takeover by the revolutionary Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) acting alone or in conjunction with other anti-Somoza forces.

Urgent Need

The urgent need, therefore, is to avoid the tragedy of a head-on bloodbath in Nicaragua. U.S. leadership is desperately required in an endeavor of this kind. It should also be added that the outcome in Nicaragua is certain to affect, in ways that are unpredictable, the situations in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, where guerrilla activities against local military regimes are again picking up steam, and even in Panama — ridden with new political uncertainties.

The truth is that except for Costa Rica (and even in that traditionally stable democracy there are first signs of unrest) all of Central America is in a state of major turmoil, a matter of open concern to the United States. Likewise Colombia, the South American democracy next door to Panama, now lives in growing political tumult. Still, Nicaragua is today the key to the Central American drama and this is why the United States' role is so crucial. Up to now, however, the Carter administration has failed to demonstrate leadership.

Essentially, the administration seems to have hoped that Somoza would gradually lessen the rigidity of his dictatorship and allow a transition to democracy when the term to which he was "elected" in 1974 expires in 1981. It was foolish hope inasmuch as not only the Sandinista guerrillas, operating against the regime since 1961, but also the Nicaraguan business community have been up in arms against Somoza in

ever-rising activity all this year. To most Nicaraguans, it seems clear that Somoza — whose father set up the family dictatorship 41 years ago — must go as soon as possible.

Unhappily, the administration failed to understand this fact. Last spring, bowing to a small but influential pro-Somoza lobby in Congress, it released aid funds to Nicaragua which had been stopped under Carter's own human-rights policy. Shortly afterwards, Somoza met secretly with a ranking State Department official in New York, returning to Managua evidently convinced that the United States would stand by him out of fear of a Cuban-type revolution. As Nicaragua opposition leaders later said, Somoza became more menacing than ever to his enemies, including the moderates.

On Aug. 1, President Carter himself dispatched a letter to Somoza praising him for agreeing to an inspection visit by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, apparently part of the deal struck in New York. That Somoza had agreed to this visit was mildly encouraging, but even the State Department was agitated when Carter — inexplicably — decided to bestow open praise on the dictator in the midst of generalized commercial strikes by the opposition.

The immediate reaction to the Carter letter — as Sandinista leaders told me in an interview last month — was the decision by the guerrilla command to launch the daring Aug. 22 raid on the national palace in Managua, trapping nearly 2,000 persons inside along with 65 hostages of the Somoza establishment. The commandos were ready to execute the hostages if their demands, including the release of imprisoned Sandinista chiefs and guerrillas, were not met. The Sandinistas had concluded that the Carter letter confirmed their suspicions of unflinching U.S. support for Somoza and that the time had come for spectacular actions.

Mediation Offer

The palace raid triggered a new wave of anti-Somoza violence and widespread strikes, but the best the United States could offer was a suggestion through State Department press leaks — to mediate between Somoza and his opponents. A trial balloon or not, this offer had the effect of antagonizing Nicaraguans even further; they and other Latin Americans read it as another form of U.S. support for the embattled dictator.

As for Somoza, he moved to denounce publicly senior officials as "Marxists," and to make it appear that Carter could choose between three more years of his rule or "communism" under the Sandinista banner. To make this blackmail more credible, he ordered the arrest of 700 opposition members, ranging from suspected guerrillas to business executives.

The opinion of key Democratic leaders in Latin America with whom I discussed the Nicaraguan problem in recent days is that the United States and the Organization of American States must now move to stabilize the situation before it gets entirely out of hand. This view is strongly held in the Venezuelan government as well as in Costa Rica, which has extensive contacts in neighboring Nicaragua.

Invoking the threat to peace in the region posed by Nicaraguan events, these leaders would like to see an inter-American peacekeeping force dispatched to Nicaragua to stop the violence and, if possible, to assure a peaceful transition from the Somoza dictatorship to democratic rule.

Tad Szulc, a Washington-based writer specializing in foreign affairs, returned last week from a visit to Central America. He wrote this article for the *Los Angeles Times*.

— Letters —

Too Much Pepper?

Now my best (and only) daily newspaper has gone too far. Not counting business, comics, and sports pages (musts) and deducting space given to advertising (an even greater must) the Aug. 29 *HT* has a total of 900 inches to devote to all the news, editorials, and features of the day. Of this, 73 inches are given over to Waverly Root's article on the history of pepper in antiquity, illustrated by a large photograph of the author "eating ancient food with a fork" in Rome twelve years ago.

This amounts to about 8 percent of all available news, general feature, and editorial space that day (including page one.)

Mr. Root's piece would be a fine one, in the back of "Gourmet" or in an encyclopedia on food. But in a daily paper of limited space and with a major function in a fast-moving, often recalcitrant world?

MORTON PUNER, St-Tropez, France.

Connally: A Threat to Carter in 1980?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — John Connally of Texas and his lovely lady, Nellie, have been in Washington re-telling the ghastly story of President Kennedy's murder. Why it is necessary 15 years after that disaster to keep digging at this grave is a morbid mystery, but the Congress insists and Connally has never been reluctant to play a dramatic role in the nation's Capitol.

Big John has always fascinated this city, dating in and out, first as an ally of Lyndon Johnson in the Congress, then as secretary of the Navy, under President Kennedy and secretary of the Treasury under President Nixon; always in the middle of some controversy with his ardent supporters and irreconcilable detractors; once a promising Texas governor and potential Dem-

ocratic presidential candidate and then a Republican and Richard Nixon's chosen instrument for the Republican presidential nomination.

Now, at 61, the popular political judgment here is that he is finished — too old and too hat, resented by the Democrats as a deserter, and by many Republican leaders as a pusillanimous, without even a solid political base in Texas and maybe even as a barrier and spoiler to the candidacy of George Bush. Texas' bid as a new generation candidate.

But Connally, who has survived so many accidents, including being shot with Kennedy in the back and that presidential car in Dallas years ago, obviously doesn't feel like a has-been or dropout in the 1980 presidential stakes.

Presidential Look

He still looks more presidential than anybody in the race, with his handsome sculptured face and silvery hair. No theatrical posing on television or in Hollywood could possibly produce out of a real casting a more theatrical presidential figure.

He has other equally important political qualities, including his Nellie, which even his political enemies concede. These qualities were on display again during the Congressional hearings on the Kennedy assassination.

Connally has a commanding "presence," not only because of his attractive appearance but because of his confidence and eloquence. He seems more serious and muted now on Capitol Hill, but on the political platform, he is a more impressive and emotional public speaker in a large hall than anybody else in U.S. politics with the possible exception of Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

For this reason, in this early pre-convention period, he is the most popular speaker at Republican rallies for GOP candidates in the November congressional elections and he is working the congressional circuit with more energy than Reagan, Ford, Baker, Dole, Bush or any of the other Republican presidential hopefuls.

Primary Chances

His opportunity lies in the fact that there will be more than 30 primary elections in 1980, and even without a solid political base in Texas, he might have more popular appeal in the primaries among the people of the states, if he decides to make a serious run against the other candidates.

The question is whether he will really commit himself all the way to fight for the nomination in the long, expensive, and exhausting struggles through more than 30 state primaries. If he does, his appearance, personality, confidence, and popularity with the business community could conceivably carry him through, but it is at all clear that he is prepared to fight like John Kennedy, Richard Nixon, or Jimmy Carter through the two pre-convention years.

He has always put limits on his commitment to Washington — in for a while with Johnson on Capitol Hill, then at the Pentagon and the Treasury, but always out again, impatient and tugged both by the good life of his ranch and his business in Texas.

Still, as President Carter's popularity declines in the polls, and the Republican candidates are split between older men — Reagan and Ford — and younger candidates like Baker, Bush, and Dole, Connally is relatively unknown. Connally has a chance in the primaries which should not be underestimated.

In an age of doubt, and feeble optimism, he has few doubts and boundless confidence in himself and the conservative philosophy, a field of inarticulate and even tongue-tied candidates, he is still the most eloquent shouter of them all. Against a president who tends to agree with everybody but builds dates nobody, Connally could well be a more formidable candidate than almost anybody in his party — if he decides to go for the nomination all the way.

Fund-Raising System

He is not saying now that he will or he won't — he fiddled with it again here in Washington. He is watching him here last week, he clearly not given up. He has organized his own fund-raising system and has a long list of speaking dates for Republican candidates this year's Congressional election, and wherever he goes in these political rallies he is immensely popular.

This will not please either Reagan or Ford, or their supporters, but the test in the end will be the votes in the primaries, and Connally tries to overcome all his losses and switches and disappointments of the past, he could still be a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination, and against Carter, a serious threat for the presidency.

James Reston is a syndicated columnist.

50/101/101

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

[illegible]

Foreign Bonds

[illegible]

**International
Herald Tribune**
We've got news for you

We've got news for you

Cadbury Schweppes

INTERIM STATEMENT

Results for the 24 weeks ended 17 June 1978

	Half year		Year
	1978	1977	1977
	£m	£m	£m
GROUP SALES:			
United Kingdom	253.7	236.5	528.3
Europe	43.9	34.8	69.5
North America	36.4	30.0	64.8
Australia	54.2	51.0	102.7
Other Overseas	58.0	48.5	118.3
	<u>446.2</u>	<u>400.8</u>	<u>883.6</u>
GROUP TRADING PROFIT:			
United Kingdom	11.3	13.4	30.8
Europe	3.7	2.7	5.3
North America	(1.0)	(0.2)	2.1
Australia	3.8	4.3	9.6
Other Overseas	5.8	4.3	11.6
	<u>23.6</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>59.4</u>
Investment income	1.3	1.2	2.8
	<u>24.9</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>62.2</u>
Interest payable	6.7	7.1	14.2
	<u>18.2</u>	<u>18.6</u>	<u>48.0</u>
Group profit before associates	0.3	0.1	0.2
Share of associated companies' profits less losses			
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	<u>18.5</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>48.2</u>
Taxation	5.8	6.2	15.2
	<u>12.7</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>33.0</u>
Profit attributable to minority interests	1.4	1.2	3.8
	<u>11.3</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>29.2</u>
GROUP PROFIT	7.0	—	0.5
Extraordinary items			
Profit attributable to Cadbury Schweppes Limited	4.3	11.3	28.7
Interim Dividend on Ordinary Stock	3.5	3.5	3.5
Final Dividend on Ordinary Stock and Preference Dividend	—	—	7.8
	<u>0.8</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>17.4</u>
Movements on Reserves			
At beginning of year as previously reported	164.1	113.6	113.6
Adjustment for change in deferred taxation policy	—	35.1	36.1
	<u>164.1</u>	<u>148.7</u>	<u>149.7</u>
Profit retained	0.8	7.8	17.4
Net surplus (loss) on restatement of currency, assets and liabilities	2.5	(0.8)	(3.5)
Goodwill arising on acquisition of Peter Paul Inc.	(5.0)	—	—
Other movements	—	—	1.5
	<u>162.4</u>	<u>155.9</u>	<u>164.1</u>

NOTES Overseas currencies are converted at middle market rates at 17 June 1978. Results for the half year ended 18 June 1977 have been restated in line with the change in accounting treatment for deferred taxation adopted for the 1977 accounts.

INTERIM DIVIDEND The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 0.95p on the Ordinary Stock in line with last year. The Dividend will be paid on 2 January 1979 to stockholders on the Register of Members at the close of business on 20 November 1978.

Statement by Sir Adrian Cadbury, Chairman

Sales for the half year were £45 million up on the same period in 1977, an increase of 11.3%. Sales in the North American Region were substantially up on a year ago although this is not entirely reflected in the sterling conversion. The upturn in consumer demand has been slow in coming in our other two major markets, the United Kingdom and Australia, where the sales increases were respectively 7.3% and 10.5% in local currency. There were satisfactory increases in all sections of the United Kingdom business except in the Tea and Foods Division where sales particularly of tea dropped in value compared with the high level of the first half of 1977.

The sales of Peter Paul Inc. from the date of acquisition, 28 April 1978, were £72.m, and after charging interest on the cost of the investment there was a profit before tax of £20.3m.

Our Canadian subsidiary has announced the closure of the Montreal confectionery factory in order to concentrate

production in the new factory at Whitby, Ontario. The total cost of this closure and the relocation is estimated at £7.0m., and provision for this amount has been charged as an extraordinary item, against the results for the first half year when the decision was made.

Profits are broadly in line with our expectations but it is in the second half of the year that the Company earns the major share of its profits and sales in the last quarter are particularly important to the final outturn. Given a continuation of latest sales trends the Board expects the results for the year as a whole to show an improvement over those for 1977.

7 September 1978

Copies of the above Statement will be sent to all stockholders and further copies are available from the Secretary, Cadbury Schweppes Limited, 1-10, Connaught Place, London W2 2EX.

7 September 1978

Our Canadian subsidiary has announced the closure of the Montreal confectionery factory in order to concentrate

Chicago Options Table

[illegible][illegible]**SOCIETE GENERALE**

**FIRST NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
FLOATING RATE BONDS 1977-1984
OF U.S. \$1,000**

- Appointment of the bondholders' permanent representatives, designation of the substitute representatives.
- Determination of the bondholders' representatives' capacities and of the indemnities given to the permanent representatives.

To permit the bondholders to attend or to be represented at this meeting, the bonds or their deposit receipts, must be deposited at least five days before the date fixed for the meeting, at the offices of the banks having participated in the placing of these bonds and from whom coupons or admission cards can be requested. This meeting shall be publicly held if the holders of twenty five per cent of the outstanding bonds are present in person or represented.

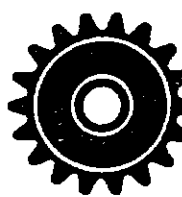
The Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

JUNE 1978



The Industrial Bank of Kuwait, K.S.C.

Kuwaiti Dinars 12,000,000

7½ per cent Bearer Bonds due 15th June, 1988

Issue price: 100 per cent

Date of Issue: 15th June, 1978

Interest payable on 15th June in each year

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

Arab African International Bank
Arab Company for Trading
Securities S.A.K.
Arab Financial Consultants
Company S.A.K.
Arab Finance Corporation s.a.l.
Arab Investments for Asia
(Kuwait) K.S.C.
The Arab Investment Company,
SAA (Riyadh)
Arab Trust Company S.A.K.
Financial Group of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Gulf International Bank B.S.C.

International Financial Advisers
S.A.K.
Kuwait Financial Centre (S.A.K.)
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting
& Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Finance
Co. S.A.K.
Kuwait International Investment Co.
s.a.k.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Libyan Arab Foreign Bank
National Bank of Abu Dhabi
National Bank of Bahrain
Kuwait S.A.K.

AcademyInsGp 10
AmBkrInsFlg.24 402

[illegible]

Insurance Stocks

23	45%	24%	Invetivsky 24	3	17%	12%
41	29%	46%	Immerling 154	3	4%	9%
2	11%	12%	Jefferson 140	213	23	23%
1	11%	11%	Kempner 140	10	37%	1
146	30%	30%	Kempner 1.80	1330	45%	46%
1	21%	22%	KyVet 140	302	15%	14%
193	5%	5%	Liberty 140	130	24%	25%
29	29%	29%	Liberty 140	25	+	+
11	17%	17%	LifeSoc 120	1	29%	30%
80	36%	36%	LifeSoc 120	118	15	15%
1	11%	11%	LifeSoc 120	7%	7%	7%
11	5%	5%	LifeSoc 120	12	14	15%
11	5%	5%	LifeSoc 120	17	12%	13%
1	11%	11%	LifeSoc 120	17	7%	7%
2	3%	3%	LifeSoc 120	3	3%	3%
16	3%	3%	LifeSoc 120	3	3%	3%
2	3%	3%	LifeSoc 120	9%	10%	10%
552	28%	29%	Modest 120	12	1%	2%
2	11%	11%	Modest 120	511	28%	29%
166	3%	3%	Modest 120	20%	21%	21%
591	23%	24%	Modest 120	25	16%	17%
29	23%	24%	Modest 120	28	28%	29%
41	17%	17%	Modest 120	40	30%	31%
125	12%	13%	Modest 120	198	8%	8%
121	46%	47%	Modest 120	234	15%	16%
48	20%	21%	Modest 120	37	9%	10%
34	31%	31%	Modest 120	37	9%	10%
29	24%	24%	Modest 120	1	1%	1%
2	1%	1%	Modest 120	157	17%	17%
289	17%	17%	Modest 120	150	17%	17%
29	29%	29%	Modest 120	30	30%	30%
3	5%	5%	Modest 120	76	26%	26%
71	2%	2%	Modest 120	137	4%	4%

This announcement is not an offer of securities for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities.

New Issue



September 11, 1978

\$100,000,000

Anheuser-Busch, Incorporated

8.55% Sinking Fund Debentures, due September 1, 2008

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

The First Boston Corporation **Goldman, Sachs & Co.** **Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group**
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Salomon Brothers **Bache Halsey Stuart Shields** **Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.** **Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette**
Incorporated Incorporated Securities Corporation
Drexel Burnham Lambert **E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.** **Kidder, Peabody & Co.** **Lazard Frères & Co.**
Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated
Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co. **Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis** **Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.**
Incorporated Incorporated Incorporated
Warburg Paribas Becker **Wertheim & Co., Inc.** **Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.**
Incorporated Incorporated
ABD Securities Corporation **Atlantic Capital** **Basle Securities Corporation**
Corporation
EuroPartners Securities Corporation **Kleinwort, Benson** **New Court Securities Corporation**
Incorporated
Scandinavian Securities Corporation **SoGen-Swiss International Corporation**

Packer Passes Beat Saints, 28-17, Staubach Leads Cowboys to Victory

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10 (AP) — David Whitehurst threw four touchdown passes — three to rookie James Lofton on plays covering 47, 47 and 18 yards — and Terrell Davis rushed for 114 yards to lead the Green Bay Packers to a 28-17 National Football League victory over the New Orleans Saints here today.

Whitehurst, a second-year quarterback, completed 10 of 15 passes for 161 yards for the young Packers, 2-0 for their first time since 1969. His other scoring pass went 9 yards to Rich McGeorge early in the fourth quarter.

The Packers erased a 10-7 deficit in the second quarter when Lofton, the sixth player picked in last May's NFL draft, grabbed a Whitehurst pass just over the line of scrimmage and raced 47 yards to the end zone.

Lofton leaped to grab another Whitehurst pass between defensive backs Clarence Chapman and Ray Brown and fell into the end zone for an 18-yard scoring play as Green Bay led 21-10 early in the third quarter.

The Packers took a 7-0 lead on the seventh scrimmage play, as Lofton, crossing over the middle on a post pattern, caught a 15-yard pass from Whitehurst and beat Maurice Spencer the remaining 27 yards to score.

The Saints, 1-1, made it 7-3 on a 37-yard field goal by Rich Szabo. They led 10-7 on Archie Manning's six-yard touchdown pass to Ike Harris, set up when Green Bay's

Howard Sampson muffed a punt at the Packers 35.

Cowboys 34, Giants 24

At East Rutherford, N.J., Roger Staubach passed for more than 200 yards and directed three 80-yard touchdown drives and Tony Dorsett rushed for 111 yards to carry the Dallas Cowboys to a 34-24 victory over the New York Giants.

Staubach completed scoring passes of four yards to tight end Billy Joe DuPree and two yards to reserve tight end Jay Saldi. Robert Newhouse scored on a pair of short touchdown runs and Dorsett ran three yards for another score to raise the Super Bowl champions' record to 2-0 and extend their regular and post-season winning streak to nine games.

Staubach completed 18 of 28 passes for 208 yards and raised his season touchdown pass total to six. It was his second straight 200-yard passing game. Dorsett carried 24 times for 111 yards, his second straight 100-yard effort.

The Giants, in dropping to 1-1 and losing their eighth straight game to Dallas, mounted a brief third-quarter rally that closed the score to 21-17. Bobby Hammond raced 11 yards for a score 3:44 into the second half and Joe Danelo kicked a 42-yard field goal three minutes later to give Dallas a brief scare.

After Danelo's field goal, Staubach completed four passes in the Cowboys' third 80-yard drive, capped by Newhouse's 1-yard run with 3:10 left in the third quarter. The key pass in the march was a 27-yarder to Drew Pearson to the Giants' one.

The Giants ended their scoring when Joe Pisarcik threw a 4-yard pass to tight end Al Dixon in the second quarter and rookie Dan Dornik plunged one yard with 2:43 left.

Steelers 21, Seahawks 10

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw shook off a hand injury and threw a pair of touchdown passes to lead the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 21-10 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

After bruising his throwing hand against a Seattle helmet in the first period, Bradshaw stayed in the game and wound up with 17 completions in 33 attempts for 213 yards, including the two touchdown passes.

With Pittsburgh leading by 14-10 early in the final period, Bradshaw also apparently talked coach Chuck Noll into a play that led to another touchdown.

Pittsburgh faced fourth down and goal at the Seattle 1-yard line. Noll sent in place-kicker Roy Gerela, but Bradshaw called time and apparently helped sell Noll on a play that led to a 1-yard touchdown by Franco Harris that secured the Steelers' second victory in as many games.

Redskins 35, Eagles 30

At Washington, quarterback Joe Theismann threw three touchdown passes and ran for another as the Washington Redskins held off Philadelphia Eagles, 35-30, despite four touchdowns by the Eagles' Wilbert Montgomery.

The Redskins were leading, 35-16, in the final period before Montgomery scored twice and had another touchdown nullified by a holding call.

Montgomery tallied on runs of 8 and 6 yards. A 5-yard run across the goal line was called back when guard Woody Peoples was flagged for holding. Two plays later, Redskins linebacker Mike Curtis intercepted a Ron Jaworski pass in the end zone.

Browns 13, Bengals 10

At Cleveland, Don Cockroft, the National Football League's all-time accuracy leader, kicked a 27-yard field goal 4:30 into overtime to give the Cleveland Browns a 13-10 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

The Browns won the toss in the overtime and elected to receive. Rookie Larry Collins then fumbled the kickoff for a moment, retrieved it and dashed 41 yards to the Browns' 47.

Cleveland moved quickly into scoring range, the big play an 18-yard pass from quarterback Brian Sipe to rookie tight end Ozzie Newsome. A face mask penalty was tacked on to that, putting the ball at the Bengals' 29.

The Browns ran the ball down to the Cincinnati 10 before Cockroft's winning kick on third down and five.

The Bengals charged from their own three to the Browns' 20 on the final possession of regulation play. However, Chris Blair was wide to the left on a field goal try from 37 yards as time ran out.

Lions 15, Bears 7

At Tampa, Fla., Benny Ricardo kicked three field goals and Jesse Thompson scored on a 9-yard pass last night to rally the Detroit Lions to a 15-7 victory over the error-plagued Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

The Lions spotted the Bucs an early touchdown on a 1-yard plunge by Ricky Bell and then took advantage of Tampa Bay fumbles and mistakes to even their record at 1-1.

Ricardo kicked 48- and 27-yard field goals after the Lions recovered Buccaneers fumbles and connected on a 47-yarder after time had run out in the first half but the ball was still in play because of penalties.

The Lions wasted little time taking the lead to stay after Ricardo's first field goal on the score to 7-3 in the first period. On the ensuing kickoff, Tampa's George Ragsdale fumbled and Detroit's Leonard Thompson recovered on the Tampa 12. Three plays later, Greg Landry hit Thompson for the touchdown.

The extra-point attempt was blocked. Detroit's defense got to Tampa quarterbacks Mike Boryla and Gary Huff for seven sacks and caused six fumbles, recovering five, as the Buccaneers dropped their second straight game, both at home.

Nebraska 36, California 26

At Lincoln, Neb., quarterback Tom Sorely ran for one touchdown and passed for another as Nebraska scrambled to a 36-26 comeback from behind football victory over the University of California-Berkeley.

It was Nebraska's first victory, to go with a loss to Alabama last week in the opening of the season.

Oklahoma 35, Stanford 29

At Stanford, Calif., quarterback Thomas Lot produced four touchdowns — one on a 70-yard pass play — for Oklahoma, which survived eight fumbles and needed a last-second interception in the end zone to beat Stanford, 35-29.

The Sooners gave Stanford two points on an intentional safety in the final minutes, after an interception by Oklahoma at its 3-yard line, but Steve Dils, Stanford's quarterback, then passed 11 yards to Ken Margerum for a touchdown with eight seconds remaining.

Stanford then recovered its onside kickoff at Oklahoma's 31, and the game ended when cornerback Daxton Ray intercepted a Dils pass into the end zone.

Howard Sampson muffed a punt at the Packers 35.

Cowboys 34, Giants 24

At East Rutherford, N.J., Roger Staubach passed for more than 200 yards and directed three 80-yard touchdown drives and Tony Dorsett rushed for 111 yards to carry the Dallas Cowboys to a 34-24 victory over the New York Giants.

Staubach completed scoring passes of four yards to tight end Billy Joe DuPree and two yards to reserve tight end Jay Saldi. Robert Newhouse scored on a pair of short touchdown runs and Dorsett ran three yards for another score to raise the Super Bowl champions' record to 2-0 and extend their regular and post-season winning streak to nine games.

Staubach completed 18 of 28 passes for 208 yards and raised his season touchdown pass total to six. It was his second straight 200-yard passing game. Dorsett carried 24 times for 111 yards, his second straight 100-yard effort.

The Giants, in dropping to 1-1 and losing their eighth straight game to Dallas, mounted a brief third-quarter rally that closed the score to 21-17. Bobby Hammond raced 11 yards for a score 3:44 into the second half and Joe Danelo kicked a 42-yard field goal three minutes later to give Dallas a brief scare.

After Danelo's field goal, Staubach completed four passes in the Cowboys' third 80-yard drive, capped by Newhouse's 1-yard run with 3:10 left in the third quarter. The key pass in the march was a 27-yarder to Drew Pearson to the Giants' one.

The Giants ended their scoring when Joe Pisarcik threw a 4-yard pass to tight end Al Dixon in the second quarter and rookie Dan Dornik plunged one yard with 2:43 left.

Steelers 21, Seahawks 10

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw shook off a hand injury and threw a pair of touchdown passes to lead the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 21-10 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

After bruising his throwing hand against a Seattle helmet in the first period, Bradshaw stayed in the game and wound up with 17 completions in 33 attempts for 213 yards, including the two touchdown passes.

With Pittsburgh leading by 14-10 early in the final period, Bradshaw also apparently talked coach Chuck Noll into a play that led to another touchdown.

Pittsburgh faced fourth down and goal at the Seattle 1-yard line. Noll sent in place-kicker Roy Gerela, but Bradshaw called time and apparently helped sell Noll on a play that led to a 1-yard touchdown by Franco Harris that secured the Steelers' second victory in as many games.

Redskins 35, Eagles 30

At Washington, quarterback Joe Theismann threw three touchdown passes and ran for another as the Washington Redskins held off Philadelphia Eagles, 35-30, despite four touchdowns by the Eagles' Wilbert Montgomery.

The Redskins were leading, 35-16, in the final period before Montgomery scored twice and had another touchdown nullified by a holding call.

Montgomery tallied on runs of 8 and 6 yards. A 5-yard run across the goal line was called back when guard Woody Peoples was flagged for holding. Two plays later, Redskins linebacker Mike Curtis intercepted a Ron Jaworski pass in the end zone.

Browns 13, Bengals 10

At Cleveland, Don Cockroft, the National Football League's all-time accuracy leader, kicked a 27-yard field goal 4:30 into overtime to give the Cleveland Browns a 13-10 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

The Browns won the toss in the overtime and elected to receive. Rookie Larry Collins then fumbled the kickoff for a moment, retrieved it and dashed 41 yards to the Browns' 47.

Cleveland moved quickly into scoring range, the big play an 18-yard pass from quarterback Brian Sipe to rookie tight end Ozzie Newsome. A face mask penalty was tacked on to that, putting the ball at the Bengals' 29.

The Browns ran the ball down to the Cincinnati 10 before Cockroft's winning kick on third down and five.

The Bengals charged from their own three to the Browns' 20 on the final possession of regulation play. However, Chris Blair was wide to the left on a field goal try from 37 yards as time ran out.

Lions 15, Bears 7

At Tampa, Fla., Benny Ricardo kicked three field goals and Jesse Thompson scored on a 9-yard pass last night to rally the Detroit Lions to a 15-7 victory over the error-plagued Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

The Lions spotted the Bucs an early touchdown on a 1-yard plunge by Ricky Bell and then took advantage of Tampa Bay fumbles and mistakes to even their record at 1-1.

Ricardo kicked 48- and 27-yard field goals after the Lions recovered Buccaneers fumbles and connected on a 47-yarder after time had run out in the first half but the ball was still in play because of penalties.

The Lions wasted little time taking the lead to stay after Ricardo's first field goal on the score to 7-3 in the first period. On the ensuing kickoff, Tampa's George Ragsdale fumbled and Detroit's Leonard Thompson recovered on the Tampa 12. Three plays later, Greg Landry hit Thompson for the touchdown.

The extra-point attempt was blocked. Detroit's defense got to Tampa quarterbacks Mike Boryla and Gary Huff for seven sacks and caused six fumbles, recovering five, as the Buccaneers dropped their second straight game, both at home.

Nebraska 36, California 26

At Lincoln, Neb., quarterback Tom Sorely ran for one touchdown and passed for another as Nebraska scrambled to a 36-26 comeback from behind football victory over the University of California-Berkeley.

It was Nebraska's first victory, to go with a loss to Alabama last week in the opening of the season.

Oklahoma 35, Stanford 29

At Stanford, Calif., quarterback Thomas Lot produced four touchdowns — one on a 70-yard pass play — for Oklahoma, which survived eight fumbles and needed a last-second interception in the end zone to beat Stanford, 35-29.

The Sooners gave Stanford two points on an intentional safety in the final minutes, after an interception by Oklahoma at its 3-yard line, but Steve Dils, Stanford's quarterback, then passed 11 yards to Ken Margerum for a touchdown with eight seconds remaining.

Stanford then recovered its onside kickoff at Oklahoma's 31, and the game ended when cornerback Daxton Ray intercepted a Dils pass into the end zone.

Howard Sampson muffed a punt at the Packers 35.

Cowboys 34, Giants 24

Staubach completed 18 of 28 passes for 208 yards and raised his season touchdown pass total to six. It was his second straight 200-yard passing game. Dorsett carried 24 times for 111 yards, his second straight 100-yard effort.

The Giants, in dropping to 1-1 and losing their eighth straight game to Dallas, mounted a brief third-quarter rally that closed the score to 21-17. Bobby Hammond raced 11 yards for a score 3:44 into the second half and Joe Danelo kicked a 42-yard field goal three minutes later to give Dallas a brief scare.

After Danelo's field goal, Staubach completed four passes in the Cowboys' third 80-yard drive, capped by Newhouse's 1-yard run with 3:10 left in the third quarter. The key pass in the march was a 27-yarder to Drew Pearson to the Giants' one.

The Giants ended their scoring when Joe Pisarcik threw a 4-yard pass to tight end Al Dixon in the second quarter and rookie Dan Dornik plunged one yard with 2:43 left.

Steelers 21, Seahawks 10

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw shook off a hand injury and threw a pair of touchdown passes to lead the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 21-10 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

After bruising his throwing hand against a Seattle helmet in the first period, Bradshaw stayed in the game and wound up with 17 completions in 33 attempts for 213 yards, including the two touchdown passes.

With Pittsburgh leading by 14-10 early in the final period, Bradshaw also apparently talked coach Chuck Noll into a play that led to another touchdown.

Pittsburgh faced fourth down and goal at the Seattle 1-yard line. Noll sent in place-kicker Roy Gerela, but Bradshaw called time and apparently helped sell Noll on a play that led to a 1-yard touchdown by Franco Harris that secured the Steelers' second victory in as many games.

Redskins 35, Eagles 30

At Washington, quarterback Joe Theismann threw three touchdown passes and ran for another as the Washington Redskins held off Philadelphia Eagles, 35-30, despite four touchdowns by the Eagles' Wilbert Montgomery.

The Redskins were leading, 35-16, in the final period before Montgomery scored twice and had another touchdown nullified by a holding call.

Montgomery tallied on runs of 8 and 6 yards. A 5-yard run across the goal line was called back when guard Woody Peoples was flagged for holding. Two plays later, Redskins linebacker Mike Curtis intercepted a Ron Jaworski pass in the end zone.

Browns 13, Bengals 10

At Cleveland, Don Cockroft, the National Football League's all-time accuracy leader, kicked a 27-yard field goal 4:30 into overtime to give the Cleveland Browns a 13-10 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

The Browns won the toss in the overtime and elected to receive. Rookie Larry Collins then fumbled the kickoff for a moment, retrieved it and dashed 41 yards to the Browns' 47.

Cleveland moved quickly into scoring range, the big play an 18-yard pass from quarterback Brian Sipe to rookie tight end Ozzie Newsome. A face mask penalty was tacked on to that, putting the ball at the Bengals' 29.

The Browns ran the ball down to the Cincinnati 10 before Cockroft's winning kick on third down and five.

The Bengals charged from their own three to the Browns' 20 on the final possession of regulation play. However, Chris Blair was wide to the left on a field goal try from 37 yards as time ran out.

Lions 15, Bears 7

At Tampa, Fla., Benny Ricardo kicked three field goals and Jesse Thompson scored on a 9-yard pass last night to rally the Detroit Lions to a 15-7 victory over the error-plagued Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

The Lions spotted the Bucs an early touchdown on a 1-yard plunge by Ricky Bell and then took advantage of Tampa Bay fumbles and mistakes to even their record at 1-1.

Ricardo kicked 48- and 27-yard field goals after the Lions recovered Buccaneers fumbles and connected on a 47-yarder after time had run out in the first half but the ball was still in play because of penalties.

The Lions wasted little time taking the lead to stay after Ricardo's first field goal on the score to 7-3 in the first period. On the ensuing kickoff, Tampa's George Ragsdale fumbled and Detroit's Leonard Thompson recovered on the Tampa 12. Three plays later, Greg Landry hit Thompson for the touchdown.

The extra-point attempt was blocked. Detroit's defense got to Tampa quarterbacks Mike Boryla and Gary Huff for seven sacks and caused six fumbles, recovering five, as the Buccaneers dropped their second straight game, both at home.

Nebraska 36, California 26

At Lincoln, Neb., quarterback Tom Sorely ran for one touchdown and passed for another as Nebraska scrambled to a 36-26 comeback from behind football victory over the University of California-Berkeley.

It was Nebraska's first victory, to go with a loss to Alabama last week in the opening of the season.

Oklahoma 35, Stanford 29

At Stanford, Calif., quarterback Thomas Lot produced four touchdowns — one on a 70-yard pass play — for Oklahoma, which survived eight fumbles and needed a last-second interception in the end zone to beat Stanford, 35-29.

The Sooners gave Stanford two points on an intentional safety in the final minutes, after an interception by Oklahoma at its 3-yard line, but Steve Dils, Stanford's quarterback, then passed 11 yards to Ken Margerum for a touchdown with eight seconds remaining.

Stanford then recovered its onside kickoff at Oklahoma's 31, and the game ended when cornerback Daxton Ray intercepted a Dils pass into the end zone.

Howard Sampson muffed a punt at the Packers 35.

Cowboys 34, Giants 24

Staubach completed 18 of 28 passes for 208 yards and raised his season touchdown pass total to six. It was his second straight 200-yard passing game. Dorsett carried 24 times for 111 yards, his second straight 100-yard effort.

The Giants, in dropping to 1-1 and losing their eighth straight game to Dallas, mounted a brief third-quarter rally that closed the score to 21-17. Bobby Hammond raced 11 yards for a score 3:44 into the second half and Joe Danelo kicked a 42-yard field goal three minutes later to give Dallas a brief scare.



Cars burn on the track at Monza and sit on the shoulder after the crash. The race was rerun nearly three hours later.

Andretti First, But Is Penalized

Lauda Triumphs at Monza After Big Crash

MONZA, Italy, Sept. 10 — Niki Lauda won the Italian Grand Prix here today after a 10-car collision at the start of the race forced a rerun. Three drivers were injured in the crash, the most serious Vittorio Brambilla, with a fractured skull and possible brain damage, and

Ronnie Peterson, with multiple leg fractures. Also hurt just seconds into the Formula One race was Hans Stuck, who was suffering from shock.

Peterson's Lotus was at the center of the collision on the first lap. His car spun off into a guard fence at the side of the track and, with a

full gas tank, exploded into flames. James Hunt, whose McLaren was halted in the crash, sprang from his car, dived into the flames, kicked Peterson's seat belt free and pulled the driver from the blazing car. Hospital officials said Peterson had only slight burns.

The race was stopped to have the track cleared of wreckage and spilled oil. Then the drivers debated continuing, but consented after a delay of nearly three hours.

When the race was restarted, Mario Andretti, in a Lotus, and Gilles Villeneuve, in a Ferrari, finished first and second, but both were judged to have jumped the start and both were penalized one minute. This gave the victory to Lauda, in a Brabham Alfa, who trailed the two.

Second was John Watson, in another Brabham, and Carlos Reutemann was third, in a Ferrari.

Lauda's official winning time over the 40 laps of the 3.6-mile course — 144 miles — was one hour, 7 minutes and 4.54 seconds, giving him an average speed of 128.93 mph.

It was the fastest average winning speed at Monza since the course was changed after the 1975 season to make it safer.

Some consolation for Andretti was the fact that the accident to Peterson gives Andretti the world drivers' championship. Peterson was second in the standings and the only driver who had a mathematical chance of overhauling Andretti.

With the penalty time counted, Andretti finished fourth officially, and clinched this year's world driving title by increasing his point total to 66 in 14 races this season.

Stewards Criticized

Back in the Lotus pits, team manager Colin Chapman said the crash started when an undetermined driver clipped the McLaren driven by Hunt, which in turn careened into Peterson's Lotus and caused it to burst into flames.

Andretti, the race favorite, said the crash was caused by a poorly organized start and "amateur" officiating by Monza race stewards.

"I don't know how fast we were going but everyone was at least in third or fourth when it happened," Andretti said.

After one of the cars burst into a ball of orange flames, the other racers piled into the wreckage, one by one, in a matter of seconds and race steward Gianni Restelli immediately stepped out on the track and waved the black flag to stop the race.

Peterson started the race driving a training Lotus instead of the one he used yesterday to qualify fifth. Lotus officials said the training car was slower and that Peterson had a definite disadvantage accelerating from the start-finish line toward the first curve.

Another Accident

In a practice run around the track before the re-start of the race, Jody Scheckter damaged his Wolf racer and also was eliminated from competition.

The cars knocked out of the race allowed reserve drivers Hector Nazzari in a Lotus, Harald Ertl in an ATS, Michael Bleckmolen in an ATS and Carlo Franchi in a Surtees to take places on the starting grid for the re-start of the race.

Drivers whose cars were involved in the crash during the first start were allowed to re-start in spare cars.

But Chris Chambliss doubled and Graig Nettles was walked intentionally. Piniella then popped a fly to shallow right-center. Five Boston players converged as the wind-blown ball fell safely, Chambliss scoring and Nettles taking third.

After another intentional walk, Bucky Dent singled home two runs and Mickey Rivers singled for two. That was followed by a walk, a wild pitch, Munson's RBI single and a passed ball that brought home Willie Randolph.

For the Yankees, it was their 15th victory in 17 games while the loss, Boston's third straight to New York, was its eighth in 10 games.

Brewers 3, Twins 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Mike Caldwell pitched a four-hitter to win his 18th game and rookie Paul Molitor tripled in two runs, carrying Milwaukee to its second consecutive 3-0 shutout of Minnesota, which has been blanked its last three outings.

Tigers 5, Indians 2

At Detroit, Phil Mankowski's two-run double led a four-run fourth inning and Dave Rozema picked up his first victory since Aug. 13 as Detroit defeated Cleveland, 5-2.

Mariners 9, White Sox 6

At Chicago, Bob Sison, Ruppert Jones and Leon Roberts each drove in two ninth-inning runs as Seattle won, 9-6, over Chicago. Chicago had broken a 3-2 tie in the eighth on rookie Harry Chappas's bases-loaded sacrifice fly.

Orioles 4, Blue Jays 0

At Toronto, Scott McGregor checked Toronto on six hits and Baltimore executed a triple play as the Orioles blanked the Blue Jays, 4-0. The triple play, the first by an opposition team at Exhibition Stadium, came in the sixth inning with Baltimore leading, 3-0.

Angels 3, Royals 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Don Baylor doubled in one run and Ron Fairly's sacrifice fly delivered another when California scored twice in the eighth to defeat Kansas City, 4-2. Baylor hit two home runs, 4-0, 4-1, and moved into the lead in the American League West. California also captured the opener, 3-2, as reliever Dave

At Houston, Jose Cruz had three singles and Terry Puhl and Enos Cabell each drove in three runs as Houston routed San Diego, 10-4. Cruz, who has a .348 average since the All-Star break, raised his season average to .313 with singles in the first, third and sixth.

Astros 10, Padres 4

At Houston, Jose Cruz had three singles and Terry Puhl and Enos Cabell each drove in three runs as Houston routed San Diego, 10-4. Cruz, who has a .348 average since the All-Star break, raised his season average to .313 with singles in the first, third and sixth.

At Houston, Jose Cruz had three singles and Terry Puhl and Enos Cabell each drove in three runs as Houston routed San Diego, 10-4. Cruz, who has a .348 average since the All-Star break, raised his season average to .313 with singles in the first, third and sixth.

At Houston, Jose Cruz had three singles and Terry Puhl and Enos Cabell each drove in three runs as Houston routed San Diego, 10-4. Cruz, who has a .348 average since the All-Star break, raised his season average to .313 with singles in the first, third and sixth.

At Houston, Jose Cruz had three singles and Terry Puhl and Enos Cabell each drove in three runs as Houston routed San Diego, 10-4. Cruz, who has a .348 average since the All-Star break, raised his season average to .313 with singles in the first, third and sixth.

At Houston, Jose Cruz had three singles and

